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Croatia

President Franjo Tudjman, speaking at a news conference, addressed the situation of the Prevlaka pennisula, Zagreb radio reports. He stated: "The date of reclaiming this southernmost post of the Croatian Adriatic is dependent upon whether or not at the end of all this Belgrade would want to alleviate its position in the world. However, we are willing to own Prevlaka without weapons."

Czechoslovakia

CSTK reports that the Slovak draft constitution "was approved by the Slovak parliament with a three-fifths majority." The constitution "should be signed" on 3 September "by Slovak parliament Chairman Ivan Gasparovic and Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar."

In an address to the Slovak National Council, Meciar, commenting on the division of Czechoslovakia, stated: "We and the Czech Republic do need each other to the extent that we cannot do each other any wrong, but we do not need each other to the extent that we have to live in one state," Bratislava radio reports.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

TANJUG reports that Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb Republic, "reached an agreement on the supervision of Serbian artillery in 11 positions in Sarajevo and surrounding areas" with the UN Protection Force. Karadzic "stressed that the supervision of the artillery will benefit the Serb side, because it will enable UN observers to find out what is happening on the ground and find out who the real culprits are."

Yugoslavia

Serbia—In talks with U.S. Congressman Frank Wolf, President Slobodan Milosevic "emphasized" that Serbia "is vitally interested in the earliest possible achievement of peace" in Bosnia-Hercegovina. TANJUG reports that Milosevic "also stressed the vital interest of Serbia in a lasting political solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina being reached by consensus among its three constituent peoples—Muslims, Serbs and Croatians."

Albania

Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi held talks with Kosovo President Ibrahim Rugova and Prime Minister Bujar Bukoshi, Tirana radio reports. The talks "stressed the necessity to intensify the political activity at all international levels to preserve and increase the space created in London."

Poland

Warsaw radio reports that employees of the Lucznik Metal Works in Radom protested outside the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw in response to the 10 March detention of Polish citizens by German police "as a result of a provocation organized by U.S. customs services" due to "an allegation of conspiracy and unlawful arms trading."

Hungary

Budapest radio carried live a speech by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall before the National Assembly in which Antall addressed a controversial study by Istvan Csurka, Hungarian Democratic Forum, MDF, deputy chairman. He said that Csurka "expressed this as a private view because he did not coordinate it with any MDF body." In conclusion, Antall stated: "In our country's present international and European situation, amid the security situation that has evolved around us and the internal situation, the nation cannot afford inner erosion, instability—let us not predict instability in advance. This obliges us to state that, apart from observing the natural customs, rules, of a parliamentary multiparty system, we should pursue a cease-fire and a policy of sober reason in the matter of the senseless battles."

Meksi, Kosovo President Discuss Cooperation

AU0209073692 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Zamira Koleci report]

[Text] Prime Minister Aleksander Meksi received and held talks this morning with the Kosovo President Ibrahim Rugova and Prime Minister Bujar Bukoshi. Continuing the dialogue between Albania and Kosovo, their talks stressed the necessity to intensify the political activity at all international levels to preserve and increase the space created in London. They intensively discussed extending relations in the economic field, which would be fulfilled under the direction of a coordinating commission.

Prime Minister Meksi stressed that it is important to achieve a serious and useful cooperation by determining the main fields, such as creation of a joint energy system and how to adapt and connect it, the opening of new roads with Kosovo, air transportation, health, and education. It is the duty of the Albanian Government that in contacts with Western countries, alongside our economic problems, to insist on properly solving the Albanian question. The transfer of this problem from London to Geneva is a positive step, which either Albania or Kosovo should exploit to achieve certain results.

After stressing that the London conference marks a step forward in the process of recognizing the rights of Albanians in the former Yugoslavia, Mr. Rugova assessed the steps taken to promote economic cooperation between Albania and Kosovo.

This meeting also discussed cooperation in the work to organize the Albanian financial capital in the world to the benefit the national interest.

Commentary Says Albanians First Residents of Kosovo

AU2808154192 Tirana ATA in English 0904 GMT 28 Aug 92

["When Does History on Serbs Take Roots?"—ATA commentary]

[Text] Tirana, August 28 (ATA)—Regarding the London conference and Serbia-Kosovo relations, the reporter Viktor Canosinaj writes:

The images either from the commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the battle of Kosovo in 1389 by the big Serb chauvinists or from the celebration with champagne of the official swallowing of Kosovo are still preserved in the memory of the Albanians and of many other Europeans as well. Perhaps, when does the history of Serb chauvinists take roots?

It is strange, but it starts precisely there where they want. Serb science and historiography have never maintained a serious and objective stand in this history. They have but hymned "Big Serbia," "Ancient Serbia," the "lost" Serb state of the medieval, whose memory encouraged the Serb "people to fight for its recreation."

It is not unprecedented in history for the chauvinistic leaders and pseudoscientists to speak in the name of the people. The same is also doing the clique of Milosevic today, pursuing the expansionist policy of their last century predecessors, who demanded "Ancient Serbia" without any scientific argument.

But to the good luck of Europe and the Albanians the history does not start where the Serbs wish. Now there exists only one acknowledged and accepted truth that the ancient inhabitants of Kosovo have been the Dardanians, considered Illyrians by the ancient authors. This territory was little affected by the influxes of the 6th and 7th centuries. Dardania was one of the hearths of forming the Albanian population and the Albanian language.

The Slav occupation of the Albanian Northern and North-Eastern lands starts in the 11th century, a period when the Albanian people was formed.

As the Serbs start their distorted history in 1389, they purposely forget also the fact that the battle of Kosovo was not a Slavo-Turkish war. Thousands of Albanians, including also the Albanians of Kosovo, took part in it.

The Serb chauvinists pretend that they have suffered the second great historic injustice following 1690 and 1738 when the "Albanians entered Kosovo under the Turkish protection to deserbize it." This claim is as well turned down by the scientific and historiographic data. It is now proved that in the 13th-15th centuries in the Rrafshi i Dukagjinit and in Kosovo the population was in the most part Albanians of the Catholic and Orthodox faith. The Serb ethnic element there made up an inconsiderable minority.

The anachronism of the Serb expansionist policy is very apparent. The old colonialist tactics Serbia has made use of for decades in Kosovo and trying to sophisticate them of late, can no more find approval in Europe.

The history should start where the right does start, not where the Serb leaders do wish. One cannot join a new and united Europe with nostalgia of the 14th century.

For whole decades now the Albanians of Kosovo are suffering terror, violence, and injustice unprecedented for this century. They have responded the violence and cruelty with patience and maturity because they have trusted in the humane solution of their cause. The London conference should in no way disillusion them, because this would disillusion not they alone but all the small and unprotected peoples.

Parties React to Zhelev's 'Bitter Criticism'

AU0109202892 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA)—The ruling coalition does not intend to issue a declaration or react in any other form to the bitter criticism leveled by the president to the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) and the government in a televised news conference on Sunday [30 August]. The SDS parliamentary faction today discussed the president's opinion. The SDS MP's [members of parliament], however, set some requirements to the government.

Within a week the SDS MP's will expect from the government the order in which it arranges the bills according to priority, the SDS parliamentary faction resolved at its first meeting after the summer recess today.

The president's criticism was supported by the leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms which defends the rights of Bulgarian Turks, by the Socialist (ex-communist) Party, by the two influential trade union amalgamations: The Confederation of Independent Trade Unions and Podkrepa, and by extraparliamentary political forces.

Zhelev, Dimitrov Outline Foreign Policy Priorities

AU0109173792 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Sofia, September 1 (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev, Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov and Foreign Ministry officials met with Bulgarian ambassadors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

President Zhelev emphasized that Bulgaria will pursue vigorously and consistently its line of integration into the European structures. The country has already achieved some success in that with its admission as full member of the Council of Europe. The president expressed his optimism that Bulgaria's association talks with the European Community will be completed by the end of the year, something of which he was assured by a number of EC countries.

President Zhelev pointed out that Bulgaria's geographical location offered a number of advantages and if this country would be admitted in NATO, it could contribute to stability and security in southern Europe together with the other Balkan members of that organization, Greece and Turkey.

The president discussed the main points in Bulgaria's Balkan policy along with the development of new, intensive relations with the offshoots of the former Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Filip Dimitrov also addressed the ambassadors. He stressed the desire to hold this current meeting in a free, informal working atmosphere, to consider specific problems and seek concrete solutions to help Bulgaria conduct effectively its foreign policy. The premier invoked a thought expressed by Konstantin Stoilov, a Bulgarian prime minister at the turn of the century, that the wiser a small state's home policy, the better its foreign policy. Mr. Dimitrov emphasized in this context that the strongest weapon of our ambassadors should be the arguments of a good home policy.

In a written address sent from Munich, Foreign Minister Stoyan Ganev emphasized that Bulgaria's ambassadors have the unique opportunity and enormous responsibility to project the new image of democratic Bulgaria and the new content of processes in this country, to obliterate the old cliches and erase the ugly scars, to instill confidence in Bulgaria as a partner to everyone who values civilized communication. "That is why our embassies should be a rational mechanism, a sort of a test bed for ideas and specific proposals for the development of Bulgaria's relations with the respective states," Foreign Minister Ganev writes in his address. He expressed the hope that today's meeting will help clearly outline the priorities of Bulgarian diplomats and upgrade the efficiency of Bulgaria's foreign policy.

The meeting continued with a working discussion. Bulgaria's ambassadors will confer with cabinet members and deputy prime ministers tomorrow.

Cooperation Talks With Turkey Resume

AU0209124492 Sofia BTA in English 1118 GMT 23 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Sofia, September 2 (BTA)—The Bulgarian-Turkish Intergovernmental Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation opened its 11th session today. Over the next three days, the sides will discuss the opportunities to invigorate bilateral cooperation in trade, transport and communications, industry, construction, and power engineering. The participants will review the trade agreement signed in 1974 and the outdated customs agreement and will finalize the agreements on the avoidance of double taxation and reciprocal investment protection, due to be signed by the end of 1992. The participants in this session will consider the ways to activate the role of Bulgarian and Turkish banks in expanding bilateral trade and subsidizing national and regional priority projects. [passage omitted]

National Council Approves Slovak Constitution

LD0109202292 Prague CSTK in English 1758 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Bratislava Sept 1 (CSTK)— Slovakia's constitution, now under debate in the Slovak parliament, should be signed at Bratislava Castle on Thursday, September 3, Slovak Parliament Vice-Chairman Jozef Prokes told journalists today.

Speaking during a break in the parliamentary debate on a draft Slovak constitution submitted by the Slovak Government, Prokes said the constitution should be signed by Slovak parliament chairman Ivan Gasparovic and Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar.

Also invited for the ceremony have been Czechoslovak Premier Jan Strasky, Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus and Czech parliament chairman Milan Uhde, Prokes said. [passage omitted]

The constitution of the Slovak Republic was approved by the Slovak parliament with a three-fifths majority tonight. In the 150-seat Slovak legislative body, 114 deputies voted for the constitution, 16 voted against it, four abstained from voting and 16 were not present.

Shortly before the voting, the deputies from the MKDH-Egyuetteles [Coalition of the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement, Egyuetteles] walked out of the room. The Hungarian coalition holds 14 seats in the parliament.

In an open vote, with each deputy standing up and declaring his or her stand, the constitution was supported by all deputies present from the HZDS [Movement for a Democratic Slovakia] which holds 74 seats, the SNS [Slovak National Party] (15 seats), and a majority of deputies from the SDL [Democratic Left Party] (29 seats).

All deputies present from the KDH [Christian Democratic Movement] (18 seats) voted against the draft.

In voting on suggestions and amendments to the draft earlier in the day, the deputies approved the proposal of the constitutional-legal committee suggesting that the preamble to the constitution should read "We, the Slovak nation..." instead of the original wording: "We, the citizens of the Slovak Republic..."

Also approved was the proposal that the Slovak language should be considered the state language of the Slovak Republic while the government draft spoke of the official language.

Meciar Addresses SNC on Slovak Constitution

LD0109164892 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1200 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Address by Slovak Premier Vladimir Meciar to Slovak National Council in Bratislava—live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Slovak National Council. I have no right to make judgements, but I have the right to share my opinion and to say that the debate on the constitution has proceeded in the spirit of democracy, of the free exchange of opinion, and of mutual respect. I believe that this is going to be a permanent sign of the Slovak National Council [SNC] throughout of its time of office. I also hope that the time of operatic playing around has gone for ever. [applause]

The content of the constitution in its submitted form was commented upon regarding several serious aspects. First of them was the question of whether the Slovak Republic needs its constitution right now? Casting doubt on this issue is futile. Let us ask another question. Does the Slovak Republic need the stability of the political system? Does the Slovak Republic need the stability of its economic policy? Does the Slovak Republic need the stability of legislation and of a unified philosophy of this legislation? All three questions need to be answered by yes. Then we also have to say that the Slovak Republic does need the constitution now. The constitution that is 24 years late.

There is another question related to the adoption of the constitution, a question whether it needs to come into force now. Why not later, why not further away, etc? Every constitution is drafted for a lifetime, not for persons, not for parties, and it is not an end in itself. If we do react by the constitution [as heard], then we react to the trends of future development that are encoded in Czechoslovakia and that only recently gathered in intensity, the trends that lead to the division of Czechoslovakia into two states, the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic. Two [states] that are going to get rid of useless problems and burdens by getting divided, two [states] that want to continue cooperation, that want to hold each other in mutual esteem, and develop new relations based on new principles. [passage omitted]

We and the Czech Republic do need each other, to the extent that we cannot do each other any wrong, but we do not need each other to the extent that we have to live in one state.

As to the issues of developing statehood by 31 December and afterwards, by taking this step we are all pursuing a hope that by changing the form of the state, by changing the principles of forming a state and the position of a citizen, a better and not worse set-up will be achieved. If it were otherwise, we would be betraying the mission and legacy we were given by voters in the elections. We can make mistakes in the course of our search, but we cannot make mistakes intentionally, let alone out of political speculation. We cannot score points on instability, stirring passions, insulting national feelings, on developing principles that do not unite but divide.

If we talk about unifying, it does not mean that we will all march in unison, that we will all think in the same way, but that in the fundamental political interests of the Slovak Republic, which are international recognition

and integration into the system of international states, broadening market and other good ties with other states, stability of the internal political and legal system, changing the economic recession, halting the recession and reviving the economy, and respect of citizens for the law and for each other—these are the principles that we want to develop and on which we want to unite. It is not possible that the interests of the Slovak Republic can be damaged in any way. [passage omitted]

We will start to adopt these fundamental interests as our beliefs and imperatives if we want to carry out our duties toward the citizens in a responsible way. [passage omitted]

There is a slight disharmony in that we expected that the final clauses of the constitution of the Slovak Republic would be identical with those of the Czech constitution. There was a meeting between the speakers [of the republican parliaments] before the materials were handed over to the SNC, but, alas, due to reasons on our partner's side, this comparison and this agreement were not possible. They were not ready to hold matter-of-fact talks and assess these issues. They are somewhere else in the drafting of these fundamental themes [as heard].

The second area of problems, which has been frequently introduced, consisted of the issues of the status of minorities.

I would like to emphasize, above all, that the basic idea, one which underlines the whole constitution, is that it is a republic of equal and free citizens. Citizens. I must say it again—regardless of nationality. [applause] [passage omitted]

Let us explain certain things in a bit more detail. Esteemed deputies, when your proposals do not get through—and not all of them were rejected, some got through because you had expressed your views in the committees and had free expression in the plenum—it is not because you are of the Hungarian nationality. It is because your proposals are bad. They do not correspond to the spirit of the times or to the setting up of rules, in which we are engaged today. It is not a nationality issue. It is a political issue. [applause]

As for these issues, I see the reasons for errors in several aspects. Above all, it is either misunderstanding or bad intention or inability to interpret rules, obligations and the content of international obligations. [passage omitted] The intepretation as it was presented here does not show good intention. I cannot talk about an interpretation of a rule if I forget to quote half of it, or quote something that is refuted in another part or is aimed at something else.

To return to the issue of national minorities, Slovakia cannot afford to seek its place in EC associate agreements if it has a broken-up political system and unresolved ethnic relations. [passage omitted] On the basis of what principle would these ethnic relations be resolved? The principle of all the proposals, some of them quite extreme, which have been voiced here, or the principle of rules recognised in Europe? There is no single state in Europe which would be ethnically pure. [passage omitted]

One is first a human being, then a citizen, then a member of a nationality. If we reverse this order, we are going against the meaning of political motion which has arisen in Slovakia by this constitution, and has come about during the events after the election. [applause] [passage omitted]

Above all, the policy in this parliament toward national minorities was not the policy based on civic and human rights. It was the policy of collective rights. Europe has had some experience with these, and they caused misery. If the system of collective rights is not adopted by other European nations, we certainly will not begin to experiment with it. We know what consequences it brought at the beginning of the Second World War, what conflicts have arisen in Yugoslavia as a consequence of ethnic conflict, and in the former Soviet Union. We do not want it here, it does not belong here, and it always breeds only anger. [passage omitted]

When discussing the question of the implementation of minorities' rights, there was also an effort to guarantee the principle of reciprocity with the Hungarian Republic. We are not going to do that. We do hold citizens of Hungarian nationality in esteem. We will not prepare the same destiny for the Hungarians in Slovakia as that prepared for Slovaks in Hungary. [applause]

There was also a proposal to conclude a bilateral agreement with Hungary on the solution of the nationalities problems following the completion of the constitutional development and of the constitutional system. Let us put it this way. The obligation to care for the citizens of other nationalities is the obligation of the state. It is the obligation of the state which ensues from the democratic character of its order, which ensues from international incumbent duties. We will not conclude with anybody any system of bilateral agreements on behavior toward minorities. We do have the CSCE for that purpose. It is there that we will adopt the common rules. Let us discuss these issues there.

Others have problems with minorities, too. The British have them, and so do the others. There are countries which have their codex set at a substantial lower level than is the one in Slovakia. You quote two or three where partial issues are bigger. [sentence as heard] Why do you not quote where it is lower, worse. So, please, let introduce reality in here. There is no breach here, nothing is being worse. If collective rights are not being acknowledged it is because they are not acknowledged by international standard either.

As for the issues raised here, section four dealing with all these obligations says that the member countries acknowledge that issues concerning national minorities can only be satisfactorily resolved in a democratic political framework based on a legal state with functioning,

independent justice. We guarantee and we create such a system by the present constitution. This framework guarantees full observation of human rights and basic freedoms, equal rights and status of all citizens, freedom to express all their justified interests and desires, political pluralism, social tolerance, and implementation of all legal rules which will create effective obstacles to the misuse of governmental power. This framework also acknowledges the importance of the tasks of nongovernmental organizations, including political parties, trade unions, organizations for the protection of human rights, and religious groups in the development of tolerance, cultural diversity, and in resolving issues concerning national minorities.

The Slovak Republic meets these obligations. We do have political parties that are based on the national principle, we do have societies, we do have the right of assembly that allows for the full realization of these rights. We cannot be reproached for anything from this area. We must be proud of the fact that we are stipulating all this in our constitution. It should not be criticized. All this also confirms anew that the observation of rights of persons of national minorities as a component part of generally acknowledged human rights is a substantial factor for peace, justice, stability, and democracy of member states. Yes, it says the observation of the rights of persons. There is no mention of the rights of groups. This is being put in direct connection with the historical experience of Europe—peace, stability, tolerance. Those are values that you also have to take into consideration in the proposals that you are submitting.

Persons belonging to national minorities have the right to full and effective practice of their human rights and fundamental freedoms without any kind of discrimination and in full equality before the law. The member states will adopt, where necessary, special measures for guaranteeing the full equality of persons belonging to national minorities with other citizens during the practice and application of human rights and basic freedoms. If this constitution emancipates the citizens in their rights and obligations, then it is not a discriminatory one, it is an emancipatory one, but emancipatory for all its citizens.

Affiliation to a national minority is the private affair of each person, and this decision cannot entail any kind of disadvantage. We fully respect the fact that the person alone selects the nationality to which he wants to belong. Nationality is not something inherited, nationality is not acquired by place of birth, nationality is acquired by the free decision of the citizen. That is in our constitution. Do we or do we not guarantee the international standard?

Persons belonging to national minorities have the right to freely express, preserve, and develop their ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious sovereignty and preserve and develop their culture in all directions without encountering any kind of attempts to assimilate them against their will. By the way—is there any case of assimilation here or attempt by the Slovaks to assimilate the Hungarians? I have not heard any such claim in the discussion nor have I come across it in the press or literature, and they do write all kinds of things about the Slovaks there. But this I have not read.

In particular, they have the right to freely use their mother tongue in private and in public. Esteemed deputies, we are speaking even about usage for official purposes and in education. We are expanding the possibilities. Further, they have the right to found and preserve their own educational, cultural, and religious institutions, organizations, and associations which, in compliance with the national legislation, have the right to apply voluntarily for financial and other contributions and public support. Esteemed deputies, the fact that you exist here as one club of two political parties proves that we respect this right. Sorry—two clubs! No—one club, two political parties—I said it correctly. [passage omitted]

Further, the right is guaranteed to freedom of denomination, including the right to acquire religious material and partake of religious education in the mother tongue. Is this observed also for citizens of Hungarian nationality? If I hear complaints in the south, then it is rather from citizens of Slovak nationality. To establish and maintain unlimited links among one's nation in one's state as well as links across the border with citizens of other states with whom they share a common ethnic or national origin, cultural heritage or religious conviction [sentence as heard]. Recently the world conference of Hungarians took place in Budapest. You freely went to greet them. Who is reproaching you for that? It is your right, nobody restricts it. Further, there is the right for the propagation of information, access to information and its exchange in your mother tongue. This, too, is also observed in Slovakia. [passage omitted]

The participant states will exert efforts in order to ensure that persons who belong to national minorities, apart from the need to know the official language or official languages of the relevant state, have appropriate possibilities for the tuition of or in their mother tongue, wherever possible and purposeful for use before the state organs in line with the appropriate national legislation. Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, we are talking about schools that are being built on ethnic principles. Are we giving more than recommended by an international treaty, or is it worse? Further, we are saying that the participant states will respect the right of persons who belong to national minorities to efficient participation in public life, including participation in matters concerning protection and development of sovereignty in [word indistinct].

The participant states are acknowledging the attempts developed in the interests of protection and creating conditions for the development of ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious sovereignty of certain national minorities by establishing, as one possible means of achieving this aim, the appropriate local or autonomous

administrations, corresponding to specific, historical and territorial conditions of these minorities and in harmony with the politics of the appropriate state. The politics of the Slovak Republic is the politics of building civic society, the politics of building state administration, the politics of building this state administration on the territorial principle, not the ethnic principle, because ethnically clear territory does not exist in Slovakia. The execution of one right cannot contradict the execution of limitation of another right.

These are the basic documents, which then continue in four other parts. I should like to say, esteemed deputies, even if you get offended: You were handing in proposals that, for example, we guaranteed by constitution proportional or average representation of minorities in the SNC. Why, this is in contradiction with the cause of the principle of election. What should it mean? Last time, we had the situation of 24 citizens of Hungarian nationality, so should their mandate be abolished? Or should the constitution tell the citizens who to vote for? [passage omitted]

Simply, the bilingual character of official documents means that they are valid for the entire territory; it is an automatic introduction of bilingual character on the entire territory of the state. This does not exist anywhere. There is no state in the world where this would be valid. It is the right of minorities to use language in official contact, but there is no bilinguality of official documents. If you think that documents will be simultaneously made in the Hungarian and Slovak languages, we can talk about it, but it is possible to understand bilingual character as equality of official decisions issued only in one language [sentence as heard].

As for other questions related to the national minorities, consider whether what you are doing is correct and whom are you helping by doing so. You increase the tension between Slovaks and Hungarians, you build up in Hungarians the feeling of being threatened and of their rights being suppressed. Statements like those saying that you live under siege and so on are not dignified statements. Who is encircling you? To introduce these opinions among the citizens is an attempt to promote political instability. You are doing so even if your intention may be totally different. Every policy is assessed on the merit of its results. And the result of this policy does not foreshadow stability. [passage omitted]

Another area which we thought would be discussed is the area of the division of power and so on. This kind of problem was generally accepted, within the limits of acceptable comments. [passage omitted]

The task which this SNC is addressing is but one of the many which it will have to resolve in the interests of its citizens. These are decisions which will mark not a period of time but a whole generation. We are about to adopt such a decision today. We are to make it together. [passage omitted]

One of the most beautiful things in life is the face of a woman when a her child is born, when she gives new life. I presume that the face of this SNC will be beautiful when the result of a document which it has brought to life will be the constitution of the Slovak Republic and when this becomes a step toward bearing our own—albeit of mixed qualities, but nevertheless our own—state formation of the Slovak Republic. Thank you. [applause]

Slovaks Favor Referendum in Deciding Fate

LD0109224292 Prague CSTK in English 1512 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bratislava Sept 1 (CSTK)—The majority of Slovaks think that the future fate of the common state (of Czechs and Slovaks) should be decided by citizens in a referendum, according to a survey published here today.

The survey, conducted by the Bratislava-based Slovak Statistics Office at the beginning of August, asked 1,149 respondents a question: "who, in your opinion, has the right to decide on Czechoslovakia's future state setup?"

62 per cent stated that this right belongs to citizens and it should be exercised by means of a referendum in both republics.

13 per cent of respondents said they support a referendum but think it is not necessary to call it in both republics, it would do in one republic.

Also 13 per cent said the Czech and Slovak National Councils (Parliaments) are entitled to decide, and only 7 per cent think the issue should be decided by the Czech and Slovak election winners - the ODS [Civic Democratic Party] and the HZDS [Movement for a Democratic Slovakia].

The survey showed that 91 per cent of Slovak citizens would take part in the referendum.

Dubcek's Condition Described by Doctor

LD0109203392 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1630 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] As we heard earlier, Alexander Dubcek was transported by air to Prague to Na Homolce Hospital. After several hours, Boris Koren managed to get Milan Rocen, head of the Anesthesiological Department, on the telephone. The latter gave us the latest information on Dubcek's condition:

[Begin recording] [Rocen] Mr. Dubcek suffered multiple injuries, especially of the trunk and spine. The injuries were accompanied by deep shock. At the accident site and during transport by helicopter to our hospital in Prague, as well as during hospitalization here, comprehensive measures were carried out and are continuing.

[Koren] What is his condition at the moment?

[Rocen] His condition at the moment corresponds to what I just said. It is very serious due to the type of injuries he has.

[Koren] The first reports said that Mr. Dubcek was communicating and that, surprisingly, he is very alert mentally.

[Rocen] Yes, I have reports, including written ones, that he did communicate. Part of the emergency care was sedation and muscular relaxation, supported by breathing assistance. This sedation is still working.

[Koren] I know that doctors do not like to say such things, but I will ask: What is the prognosis?

[Rocen] We will be able to say more about the prognosis tomorrow. Only a few hours have passed since the accident. That is too short a time to be able to make a responsible prognosis. We hope that the prognosis will be good. [end recording]

[Prague CSTK in English at 0716 GMT on 2 September in a similar report adds: "Dubcek, 70, underwent an operation of fractured lumbar vertebrae and a three-hour operation to stabilise his blood circulation, Rocen said. In the accident in heavy rain, Dubcek's BMW plunged off the motorway at high speed. Dubcek suffered a broken spine and chest injuries, and was in a severe state of shock."]

Slovak Deputy Prime Minister on Hungarian Ties

AU3108124992 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Aug 92 p 8

[Interview with Slovak Deputy Prime Minister Roman Kovac by Ivan Scipiades; place and date not given: "Roman Kovac: Slovakia Is Fated To Have Good Relations With Its Neighbors—I Did Not Feel Any Tension Among Ordinary People"]

[Excerpts] Out of the two deputy prime ministers of the Slovak Government, Roman Kovac is the one who deals with national minority issues and environmental protection. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] Recently, talking to parliamentary deputies in Slovakia, Prime Minister Meciar told Hungarian deputies that he expected help from the Hungarian minority in Slovakia in improving Hungarian-Slovak relations. What does the prime minister actually expect from the Hungarians in Slovakia?

[Kovac] We would welcome hearing the views of the Hungarian ethnic minority on the laws that are meant to ensure the cooperation of the Hungarian national minority and the Slovak nation in the Slovak Republic. These relations will be based on civilian principles and equality, but we will also try to give considerable help to the national minorities because they have specific problems. I am thinking of problems like having their own newspapers, establishment of schools, and providing teachers. When Mr. Meciar talked about help, he meant that the Hungarians should understand that the Slovak Government represents a constructive stand on the issues of national minorities. This is very important in the interest of preserving these good relations. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] How can the Hungarian national minority contribute to the improvement of relations between Hungary and Slovakia?

[Kovac] Cooperation could be started by working on the issues that are in our constitution. They should also very actively participate in the work of the government advisory bodies relating to national minorities, help form the government's national minority policy, and prevent any manifestations that could increase tensions in this area.

[Scipiades] What can create tension?

[Kovac] Tension primarily arises from the fact that, in South Slovakia, there are efforts to establish various ethnic local governments in educational, cultural, and other areas. In my view, this notion is unacceptable because local governments are operating on a civilian basis in this country. We are decentralizing the public administration throughout the country. Therefore, the regions, districts, and villages will get some of the sphere of authority of the central bodies. It is clear that in villages where the Hungarian population is in the majority, these offices will be filled by and the governing of the village will be done by ethnic Hungarian citizens. This is a natural thing because they are in the majority and they elect their representatives from among themselves. In other words, they will fulfill certain functions, for example, in the areas of education and culture. However, we do not see why an autonomous administration of education should be established by a national minority. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] Why does the issue of autonomy create such great fears in Slovakia? There are countries in the world where autonomy exists. Let us take South Tirol as an example, which was attached to Italy from Austria, and where the German-speaking population enjoys a broad autonomy, including autonomy of public administration. Why would it be impossible to establish some kind of a similar autonomy in South Slovakia?

[Kovac] Some 600,000 Hungarians and more than 1 million Slovaks live in South Slovakia. I cannot understand why this area should be declared autonomous for the Hungarian national minority when there are fewer Hungarians than Slovaks even in this area. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] How do you explain the fact that the Hungarian national minority in Slovakia has worries about the Slovaks? You probably acknowledge that, at the moment, there is a kind of—let us put it this way—nationalist euphoria among the Slovaks that can be understood to a certain extent now, when the independent Slovak state is being formed.

[Kovac] It is true that there is a euphoria but this does not mean that this people wants to limit anyone. We have laws that—I do not want to say that they protect the national minorities because I was once reprimanded by a deputy saying that national minorities do not need protection—well, we have laws that, in comparison with similar laws of other countries, exceed the level of democratic countries. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] The Hungarians in Slovakia are concerned that the Slovak Government will treat all national minorities in the same way. Could this not be to the detriment of the more than 600,000 Hungarians? The other national minorities are incomparably smaller (the biggest after the Hungarians only numbers a few tens of thousands), for example, only 2,000 Poles live in Slovakia. The concern is that equal Treatment will mean that the Hungarians will also be treated on the level of "folklore."

[Kovac] We are trying to provide equal conditions for all national minorities so that they can have an equal share of our care. Our Constitution declares the principle of care for the national minorities and we have to respect this in the case of all nationalities. We cannot make exceptions for anyone. Actually, the Hungarian minority has much better conditions. However, if we ensured such conditions only for one national minority, we would then violate the constitution. Naturally, as far as financing is concerned, it matches the size of the national minorities. Equality here would not be justice for the Hungarian minority. Nevertheless, you can believe me that equal treatment will not mean a reduction. We do not want to reduce the conditions of Hungarians to the level of Ukrainians or Ruthenians; to the contrary, we want to raise the condition of Ukrainians, Ruthenians, and other to that of the Hungarians. [passage omitted]

[Scipiades] The issue of Bos has been given an exceedingly large political meaning both in Hungary and in Slovakia. Do you see any chance of a compromise?

[Kovac] I am convinced that a compromise exists. This issue should be depoliticized in both countries and the problem of the power station should be viewed pragmatically. We have to look at the advantages and the risks. Such pragmatism usually also helps in politics when some problem has to be solved. Mr. Meciar is a very pragmatic politician, and I believe that it will be possible to depoliticize this issue if the negotiating partner takes a pragmatic approach.

[Scipiades] Everyone in Slovakia is talking about pragmatism and compromise in connection with Bos, but by pragmatism they mean the completion of the power station. However, if one side is against the completion of construction, and the other is in favor of it then how is it possible to come to a compromise?

[Kovac] In my view, a compromise can be found if we analyze the reasons why one side wants one thing and the other wants another. These reasons have to be defined clearly and pragmatically.

[Scipiades] Do you see a real chance that Slovakia will abandon the completion of the power station within such a compromise?

[Kovac] That would not be a compromise but the fulfillment of the Hungarian demand.

[Scipiades] However, the completion of the construction is seen by the Hungarian side as the fulfillment of the Slovak demand, rather than a compromise.

[Kovac] You are right. I believe that, to achieve a compromise, we first have to decide what we expect from the Danube. It would be good if the Hungarian side realized that using the Danube is not at all only a question of shipping. The issue is not only our or your shipping problems. Through the Danube-Rhein-Main canal, the Danube will become a European issue very soon. [passage omitted]

Klaus Interviewed on New State Setup

LD0209101992 Prague Stanice Praha Radio Network in Czech 1630 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Interview with Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus by correspondent Vaclav Musilek; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Musilek] The Brno talks have made a very firm step towards ending the long uncertainty over the state set-up. It could, however, seem that the agreed terms are suddenly too short and the question emerges if it is possible to carry out well the division up to these dates.

[Klaus] The deadlines are truly cruel. The only problem is that marking time so endlessly is not possible and if the process is not planned and controlled like this, an uncontrolled situation threatens and there is danger that the process will be one-sided and that extremist forces on one side or the other will not necessarily put obstacles in this process, but they will in fact immensely complicate it by this fictitious speeding up.

This means that the deadlines are short and it is now completely clear and valid what someone said, namely that the most difficult split of the state is a regulated and controlled split. Naturally, this sounds a little absurd, but, no doubt, it is true. I consider decisive whether or not, now in the month of September, we manage, first to outline the hundreds and hundreds of agreements, subagreements which have to be solved, put them in a clear sequence, find out which are the key ones and which are not, where things can be valid temporarily, where, on the contrary, something 100 percent different and new must be valid and which of the agreements are of political significance and which are technical, and basically people on the reference level can work on them.

This is the task for the coming two weeks and it will show whether it is simply possible or not. Naturally, I can already see that law-givers at all central offices will say

that it is not possible because they are used to a completely different speed and regime of work than that performed by the politicians, but I think that we need to do it.

[Musilek] The key for this process will be acceptability of the law on the termination of CSFR in the Federal Assembly. You said that you believe that this law is acceptable.

[Klaus] I rather expressed my effort to do as much as possible for it to be acceptable and also hope that members of the opposition political parties understand the reality of our times and understand the fact that there is no point in playing their own party ideological game on this playing field. Simply, it is useless at this point to complicate some things which, if they do not happen calmly and in a regulated manner, will happen anyway.

If the opposition understands it as a good pretext for a mere disagreement with the government coalition—I think it would be a pity. That is why I believe—and I feel indications around myself—that the opposition need not stand up unanimously and absolutely against everything that the government coalition will bring—I hope for it.

[Musilek] An agreement on customs union is being assumed, as well as an agreement which you designated as payments and currency. May be we should tell our listeners in greater detail what this will mean for both Republics and their citizens, how the relations of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic will thus differ from the relations towards, let us say, Hungary or Poland in these spheres.

[Klaus] First, we are only striving to create a customs union with Hungary and Poland. A customs union has a whole range of shapes and states inasmuch as customs unions normally are created from the bottom, that is from the countries which have not identical customs relations, and customs union usually starts by a process of approximating these parameters so that the countries are equal. So to have a standard, a customs union starts from the bottom, slowly, by gradually coming together and only after some time some optimal situation is achieved.

In our country, the process is somewhat different. Today, we simply have absolute, endless, perfect customs union—I cannot say that. We will rather relax it a bit. That means that, while in the usual customs unions there are great problems in the beginning, in our country the problems will not be in the beginning, in the beginning in our country the economies are and will be very homogeneous and there will not be great problems between them, so that to maintain a customs union will be no problem in the beginning.

As soon as the economies start coming apart, I mean in their essence, their actual [words indistinct] only then the customs union will start working worse and only then things will start becoming apparent which the council of the customs union and the mixed customs committee will have to solve very intensely in both the customs and non-customs sphere, in other words, tariff and non-tariff sphere. I would say that the aim is to create a customs union with Hungary and Poland according to the original plans, which I have not witnessed in eight years' time. It seems to me that if this should have any sense it is necessary to shorten this time very considerably, minimally by half and [word indistinct] opposite process.

As for the payments and currency agreement, it will be similar. [Passage indistinct] In the past decades, we lived in an absolutely perfect customs union. Simply, what is valid is that the economies are homogeneous and the basic things are identical or very close. Today, they are so close that they will bear a customs union. Then it is apparent that currency arrangement will have several phases, out of which the stage will be a true customs union—a koruna zone on the territory of today's Czechoslovakia.

The creation of two virtually equal, but independent currencies will happen rather gradually, with one to one parity and easy interchangeability. Only later the rates of exchange will be allowed to deviate. In this respect, I can see three phases of development of currency arrangement.

[Musilek] The independent Czech Republic should thus become a fact as of the 1 January, 1993 and it would certainly be better if it entered life with its fundamental law, that is the Czech Constitution. However, it is possible that it will not be approved by then. Do you think that this fact could become the source of difficulties?

[Klaus] If the constitution is adopted by then it would be good, but if we do not have it I have the feeling that it is not possible and admissible to hurry things and we can have all sorts of intermediate steps, intermediate steps in which, untraditionally, the existing constitution is adopted with the exclusion of the paragraphs which do not belong to it at all because they concern something else.

[Words indistinct] to approve the constitution at any time, but this is not a defeatist approach; on the contrary, I would wish very much that the work on the constitution continues and that lawyers might be just as diligent as the economist were a long time ago when they made scenarios of the economic reform and outlined exactly how to carry out the processes of liberalization, deregulation, convertibility, privatization. What is involved is that the legal world might not slow it down for us, and we shall draft the documents as quickly as we were able to draft them in the economnic sphere two years ago.

ODA Comments on Need For Customs Union

AU0109122592 Prague CESKY DENIK in Czech 29 Aug 92 p 1

["(sak)"-signed report: "A Customs Union Is in Our Vital Interest"]

[Text] Prague—"It will be in our vital interest to form a customs union immediately after the declaration of two independent states," said Vladimir Dlouhy, chairman of the Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA] Political Board and Czech economy minister, at yesterday's ODA news conference.

"In the interval between the declaration of independent republics and their acceptance into, for example, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), we could lose our most-favored-nation status and other advantages." As he also said, a customs union does not rule out the possibility of customs offices and customs officers. "There will be large levies for vehicles carrying heavy goods on the border, just as there are between Belgium and Holland, but passenger vehicles will be able to "whiz through" the customs zone at 100 kilometers per hour," said Dlouhy.

The ODA representatives expressed their regret at the recall of Federal Security and Information Service Director Stefan Bacinsky. "He was the fourth director in less than two years. We are afraid our Security and Information Service is becoming non-functional, and that is to the detriment of future development," said ODA Press Spokesman Daniel Kroupa. Kroupa described the proposal according to which Slovak National Council deputies would swear an oath on the new Slovak Constitution as strange and undemocratic. The ODA considers the recall of the rector of Trnava University—who was appointed by the CSFR president and has now been recalled by Dusan Slobodnik—to be scandalous.

The ODA's point of view on the civic commissions was put forward by Oldrich Kuzilek, a member of the Czech National Council Committee for Legal Protection and Security. "The issue involves making sure that the commissions' jurisdiction is clearly defined. Extreme points of view—whether in the sense that the commissions are not necessary (former Czech Interior Minister Tomas Sokol) or, on the contrary, that they must have the maximum possible jurisdiction (Petr Cibulka)—are inappropriate."

Yugoslav Fighter Plane Violates Airspace

LD0209110292 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 2 Sep 92

[Text] A Yugoslav fighter plane violated Hungarian airspace again this morning. The MiG-21 plane flew in at 1030 [0830 GMT] to the south of Szeged at Tiszasziget, and went all the way to the southern end of Szeged, where it turned around and left Hungarian airspace above Roeszke. The border guard has asked the Yugoslav authorities for a fast inquiry into the matter.

Antall Addresses National Assembly Session

LD0109132692 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1308 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Speech by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall before the National Assembly in Budapest—live]

[Excerpts] Esteemed House! I ask you to be patient, but I will be brief. I ask—as an extraordinary request perhaps—that my speech, my address... [changes thought] and I am also telling my own government coalition this, and I ask the opposition as well as the independent deputies accordingly, to listen to all of it without any expression of approval until I reach the end. It is under these circumstances only that I will be able to tell you all that I would like. I can only ask for this.

For several days, the press and the public have been concerned with the ideas of a study by Istvan Csurka. They have expressed it on several occasions: Why do we not speak about this issue? Well, we have spoken about it. On the other hand, it must be said that the deputy chairman of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], our fellow deputy, expressed this as a private view because he did not coordinate it with any MDF body. What is more, according to his announcement, as well as of leading members of our party, he did not discuss it with anyone. This was confirmed. This was dealt with by the MDF Presidium and National Board, and various press reports were published in connection with this.

I think that the internal debates are no more nor fewer than in any other party. This is a coalition government. Consequently, the coalition parties, including my party, have to be able to work with Mr. Deputy Istvan Csurka just like the different political bodies of the mainstream parties. The government is not subjugated to a system of orders as is the case in a central committee or political committee of a one-party system. There are directions, programs, and within this, the government is independently responsible. This responsibility cannot be assumed by anyone. Nobody can prescribe for us to act in a different way. I think we have reached an agreement on this. The government recieves ample criticism from inside and outside alike, and this is understandable. Under the present difficult economic and social situation, the Hungarian Government, and I would like to stress this, is resolutely attached to national commitments, democracy, social market economy, and all the other values that are expounded in its program.

I will remain as leader of the MDF—mandated by the voters and as a result of my own decision—and as head of the government—mandated by the National Assembly—as long as I am able to fulfill a constant commitment to the Hungarian nation and to satisfy the basic principles of parliamentary democracy and the constitutional state. My duty, however, is not only that I stand down when I cannot fulfill the requirements, but it is my duty—to myself—not to stand down as a result of fear or misjudgment in order to satisfy calls, pointed references, which, historically, has meant handing over power to a Bela Kun [Hungarian premier 22 March-31 July 1919], Hitler, or others. [passage omitted]

Istvan Csurka, in his political hat—I do not use the term to offend—has made statements in which he evoked passions among certain groups of public opinion, feelings of sometimes significant magnitude. He raised questions, then introduced directions that circumstances dictate, according to his view, and on several issues, he replied to these questions with faulty interpretations in terms of politics that were harmful and mistaken. I cannot associate myself, either on the goverment's or my own behalf, with such views. Nor could the MDF Presidium and Board. I do not wish to speak in detail about [word indistinct] stories, pacts, pacts under preparation—these are obviously untrue. [passage omitted]

Nor do I agree with the practice whereby parties do not first settle an argument internally, with members of our party discussing these arguments in papers sharply opposed to the government coalition—especially if these are published with qualifications that exceed the limits of reality.

In our party there is equal room for national liberalism, the tradition of the Hungarian national-popular idea, and the group of ideas of the European Christian democracy. Those can and should be MDF members, who undertake an equal commitment to patriotism, constitutional statehood, and parliamentary democracy. I believe that this statement does not have the intention of exclusion; this can be, and obviously will be, accepted as a minimum requirement by others as well.

However, all this could not have happened if during the last period, during the last three years, the political poisoning of wells had not reached such an extent as has happened in the country. If we compare ourselves with other countries, with the region, we can consider ourselves fortunate, but we have to know that passions induce further passions. [passage omitted]

The parties of the government coalition and the government, starting from the elections, had to continue their activity in such a hostile atmosphere, which far exceeds the optimum circumstances for transition. I again declare that I am not anti-press. I have stated this many times and I have acted accordingly. I do not generalize

because I consider simplification and generalization to be wrong, so I do not do so with regard to the press, religions, minorities, or related matters. However, we cannot leave certain articles, journalists' behavior without mention, although I do not wish to cite the series of misleading articles with distortions of meaning on different matters. [passage omitted]

Finally, in the interest of successful completion and adoption of the media law, in the interest of shaping a normal atmosphere, I cannot avoid saying how harmful it is to the practice of the Hungarian Constitution if the president of the Republic gets into a situation where he does not carry out a dismissal on the basis of the prime minister's submission in accordance with valid law, in spite of the stand of the relevant National Assembly committee. He considers and describes as unambiguous the Constitutional Court's own decision on this same issue, while according to the president of the Constitutional Court, a conscientious implementer of the law cannot have any doubt in connection with the decision—it can only be misinterpreted deliberately, as a consequence of which one of the two interpretations is anti-constitutional.

In my opinion this unequivocal Constitutional Court ruling means that the prime minister's submission is constitutional, and the president of the Republic should have signed the dismissals.

Everything that is aimed at extending the constitutional spheres of competence breaks up the unity of our Constitution. [passage omitted]

I am of the view that cooperation between the president of the Republic and the government has to be founded on the Constitution, and both international and domestic reaction to this would be favorable.

I consider all this also to be important because all the phenomena that have been taking place, including the demonstrations, the rough tones—first of all vis-a-vis the government, which is naturally dutybound to tolerate more—have contributed to recent occurrences, in deed and in writing alike. This attitude has contributed to the erosion of the middle forces and the so-called Weimarization process. [passage omitted]

In our country's present international and European situation, amid the security situation that has evolved around us and the internal situation, the nation cannot afford inner erosion, instability—let us not predict instability in advance. This obliges us to state that, apart from observing the natural customs, rules, of a parliamentary multiparty system, we should pursue a cease-fire and a policy of sober reason in the matter of the senseless battles.

One would be wrong to think that Hungarian public opinion as a whole does not make an overall judgment of parliament, government, and the cause of democracy in the end.

There are basic issues that we must make the public understand, and there are some who cannot be exploited—one against the other—because everyone who sits here, who knows the issues from the inside and knows them more profoundly, knows precisely what things could be done differently, what could be done better, or what could definitely not be done differently or better. And we have to tread the bitter, hard path together because it is forced on us by the political situation that has evolved, the economic situation that has evolved. And as the much criticized IMF experts have also noted, Hungary's losses are equal to the total of the losses caused by outside influences. [passage omitted]

What I ask is that on the basis of constitutional statehood, of the nation's interests, the system change be carried out continuously, decisively, and purposefully, its legal and economic transformation, which have been started, be pursued ever better and more successfully, and that, concentrating on the hard tasks ahead of us—which affect the entire country and all the people—the National Assembly should try—in light of outside circumstances, inside problems, and all these things—to work together.

This is why I asked leave to speak, from the beginning to the end, beginning with the judgment of the Csurka paper, to say that I do not identify myself with it, to say that it does have parts that truly evoke anxieties and circumstances, and our joint responsibility [as heard], and to say that as MDF chairman, as prime minister, the reason I have spoken today in this form is because previously I outlined my opinion before the Presidium, the board, and the faction, and today the National Assembly opened. Thank you for listening to me and thank you in particular for fulfilling my request. Thank you.

Settlement of Serb Refugees in Vojvodina Condemned

LD0109173692 Budapest MTI in English 1306 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)—Hungary condemns Belgrade's plan to settle Serb refugees in parts of Serbia's Vojvodina region inhabited mainly by ethnic Hungarians, because such a policy would upset ethnic composition, Hungarian Foreign Affairs Spokesman Janos Herman said.

Speaking at a press briefing today, Herman said Hungary expects Yugoslav, i.e., Serb authorities to do their best to prevent a forcible change of ethnic proportions and to halt all action provoking ethnic conflict, in keeping with obligations undertaken at the Yugoslavia conference in London. Within the scope of its possibilities, Hungary wants to play an active part in crisis-handling and settling efforts over the coming period, Herman said.

European Community observers may soon start work in Szeged, near Hungary's southern border. After the Hungarian Foreign Ministry agreed about the deployment of observers with the British EC Presidency earlier, only a few minor issues remain to be clarified before the observers' mission starts. Hungary wants the observers to start work as soon as possible because by their mission they can strengthen security on Hungary's borders, and they can testify that Hungary strictly observes international sanctions imposed on Serbia and Montenegro, and also see to it that others observe them on Hungarian territory.

Herman reported that the Hungarian border guard refused entry to 1,500 ethnic Albanians coming from Serbia's Kosovo region, who arrived at the Hungarian border crossing of Roszke in 35 buses on 31 August. The Kosovo Albanians, holding Yugoslav passports, named Sweden as their destination but lacked entry visas to Sweden. Reporting on the issue, Herman confirmed the Hungarian Foreign Ministry's stand that it refuses to give any kind of assistance to a forcible mass relocation and expulsion of non-Serb Yugoslav citizens, camouflaged as flight.

Hungarian Interior Minister Peter Boross left for Romania for a two-day visit today to sign a deportation agreement and to open two new border crossings, at Mehkerek and Battonya, Foreign Affairs Spokesman Janos Herman reported. During the visit, Boross is expected to meet Romanian Prime Minister Stolojan.

In another development, Herman reported, Belgian Foreign Minister Willy Claes is to visit Hungary between 5 and 7 September. Claes is to hold talks with his Hungarian counterpart Geza Jeszenszky, among other things, on possible cooperation between the Benelux states and the Visegrad Three. Between 23 and 26 September, Prime Minister for the Flemish Sector Luc van den Brande is to visit Hungary to meet Jeszenszky. Also, at the invitation of Jeszenszky, Foreign Minister of Swaziland George M. Mamba is to visit Hungary between 8 and 11 September.

In a letter, the Russian prosecutor general informed his Hungarian counterpart about Russian authorities' investigation into a case of the former Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP) financially supporting the Soviet Communist Party regularly up to 1987. According to investigation results, the letter said, the HSWP, Hungary's former state party, as well as workers, parties of other socialist countries, remitted a set sum in US dollars each year up to 1987 to the Soviet Communist Party, to an "International Fund", which served to support leftist movements of the world. The HSWP had no say in how the Soviet Communist Party used the fund, the prosecutor's letter said.

In another development, Herman said, Foreign Affairs State Secretary Andras Kelemen is to hold talks in Turkey between 3 and 7 September. Also, he is to sign an agreement eliminating double taxation there. Deputy Foreign Affairs State Secretary Denes Tomaj is to attend a non-aligned countries summit in Djakarta, where Hungary will be present in guest status. Tomaj is to hold talks in Singapore and Malaysia between 7 and 11 September.

Finally, Herman reported, Hungarian President Arpad Goncz appointed four new ambassadors: Dr Janos Perenyi to Hungary's mission in the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, Laszlo Varkonyi to New Delhi, Dr Gabor Erdody to Bonn, and Jeno Udvardy as consul general to head Hungary's consulate general in Munich as ambassador.

National Bank Head Urges Public Finance Reform

AU0109115292 Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 28 Aug 92

[Text] Budapest, 28 Aug (MTI)—The International Monetary Fund has accepted that Hungary is facing a record deficit in its public finances, that is, in the state budget and in the social security and solidarity fund, from which unemployment benefit is paid. The IMF recognises that the deficit derives not from the failure of the government's economic policies but is an inevitable consequence of structural changes in the Hungarian economy, Peter Akos Bod, president of the National Bank of Hungary [NBH], said in an interview in Friday's [28 August] NEPSZABADSAG.

He pointed out that, if the government's fiscal policy is not tough enough to control the budget deficit, the central bank's monetary policy will have to compensate for this. However, the consequences would stifle any growth in GDP [gross domestic product], Mr Bod added.

At its session earlier this week, the NBH council warned that, if there is no change in the structure of budget expenditure, the large deficit might become permanent and irreversible, thus threatening the stabilisation of the economy. The council urged the acceleration and the earliest possible implementation of reforms of the social welfare system.

He said that the percentage of the GDP which goes into the central budget will steadily decrease. Even if the recovery gets underway, the income of the state budget will not grow at the same pace as GDP, Mr Bod pointed out.

This year's deficit in the state budget can be financed from domestic savings but it is far from certain that savings will continue to grow given that interest rates are falling. It may be that, instead of accumulating, people will invest in expanding businesses or increasingly use their money for personal consumption.

Once the recovery starts, credit will be required and the state budget's need for credit may squeeze out investors from the capital market.

The state debt and the budget deficit are not decreasing in line with the fall in inflation. Moreover, if commercial

banks see the state as their major client, they will be reluctant to bring interest rates down and to seek other borrowers. The total amount of credit dropped this year though there are a number of factors apart from state borrowing, Mr Bod pointed out.

Mr Bod recalled that, at the recent session of the Council of the Central Bank, it was proposed that the deficit should be financed not from short-term state securities as at present but from longer-term state bonds of several years' maturity.

Mr Bod noted that the treasury is increasingly indebted domestically, while the country's foreign debts are diminishing.

He pointed out that Hungary's internal state debt is already at far too high a level compared to its GDP and stressed that this situation should be changed as a matter of urgency. On this topic, he revealed that the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance are at variance, at least as regards the short term aspects.

Rise in Unemployment Rate Expected To Continue

AU3108082392 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Aug 92 p 4

[Report by Judit O-Varga: "Another 70,000 Dismissals by the End of the Year"]

[Text] In July, the labor centers had 40,000 more unemployed on their registers than in June. The number of unemployed increased from 547,000 to 587,000, making the unemployment rate go up from 10.1 percent to 10.9 percent. There is a considerable difference in the level of unemployment in the various counties. The rate is below 10 percent only in five counties: Gyor-Moson-Sopron (7.4 percent), Vas (7.8), Zala (8.1), Pest (8.6), and Somogy (8.7). The unemployment rate is close to 20 percent in counties that are in the worst situation. The situation is worst in Szabolcs, where the unemployment rate is 19.5 percent, Borsod County is second with 18.2 percent, and Nograd is third with 17.8 percent. The actual figures are also interesting. Budapest's low rate (4.9 percent) represents 52,500 unemployed people, almost as many as in Szabolcs, where the situation is worst. Borsod County has the largest number of unemployed; their number was over 70,000 in July.

According to preliminary indications, a further 70,000 people will lose their jobs by the end of the year. Budapest is where most people will be forced to leave their jobs; the estimates indicate 16,000 people. Some 9,000 people are expected to lose their jobs in Borsod, some 5,000 in Szolnok, and 4,000 in each of Bekes, Fejer, and Komarom Counties during the rest of the year. The number of registered vacancies continued to increase, and it stood at 27,163 on 20 July. This is a 7.2 percent increase over the previous month. All this means, however, is that, as opposed to the 2.3 vacancies per 100 unemployed in January, this figure increased to 4.6, which means that every 22d unemployed person can receive as much as an official offer for a position.

Radom Workers Protest Outside U.S. Embassy

LD0109152492 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Employees of the Lucznik Metal Works in Radom today protested outside the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

Director Szomber, along with representatives of the ATS Company were detained on 10 March in Frankfurt-am-Main by the German police as a result of a provocation organized by the U.S. customs services. The basis for the American extradition application is an allegation of conspiracy and unlawful arms trading. This has not been confirmed by the investigation carried out at the orders of the Justice Ministry. In planning this operation, the U.S. customs services did not take into consideration its political costs, such as strikes, which destabilize the situation in Poland and provoke anti-American sentiment.

The workforce of the Lucznik Metal Works in Radom is indignant over the methods used in the American-German conspiracy to eliminate competition in the arms trade. [chants: "Polish courts for Poles;" "Your democracy is a provocation"]

Viewpoints on Small Constitution Outlined

Suchocka Against Rejection

LD0209050292 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 1900 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka has criticized the position of the Senate Constitutional Commission, which has suggested rejecting the draft Small Constitution. If this happened we would be back to square one, we would be working on the basis of the 1952 Constitution, and we would be one of the few states in Europe building their new order on an old constitution. At least a year would be wasted, said the prime minister after a joint meeting between the Sejm and the government. The far better solution would be, she added, to accept the Small Constitution and then concentrate on the full text of the constitution when we are able to draw some conclusions regarding bad or imperfect aspects of the Small Constitution.

Senators Seek Rejection

LD0109225292 Warsaw PAP in English 1638 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Warsaw, Sep. 1—Most members of the Senate (upper house) Constitutional Committee on Tuesday [1 September] supported a motion in which they would ask the house for rejection of the entire Small Constitution Bill.

A formal motion in this matter was made by Senators Ryszard Bender (Christian-National Union ZChN) and Jerzy Kepa (Solidarity). Senator Franciszek Polomski (Democratic Union UD) announced that a minority motion will follow to seek the adoption of the proposed Small Constitution with its text including corrections suggested by the Senate.

Walesa Considers Power Reduction

LD0209063792 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Excerpts] The Senate Constitutional Commission proposes that the Senate reject in its entirety the so-called Small Constitution, passed on 1 August. A minority motion will also be introduced proposing several dozen amendments to that text. [passage omitted]

Some senators held that the Small Constitution did not specify clearly the division of powers between president, government, and parliament. Here is Lech Falandysz of the Presidential Chancellery:

[Begin recording] The president would agree to curtailment of his powers on one condition: That it promote the common good, the good of the state. Until the president is sure of that, he will not sign this act, but I don't think he will have to make a decision until October. [end recording]

Walesa: No Solidarity Makes Government Ineffective

LD0109193792 Warsaw PAP in English 2130 GMT 31 Aug 92

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31—The main reason for the ineffectiveness of governance in Poland is that there is too little solidarity between government and governed, President Lech Walesa said on Monday [1 September] evening.

In an interview for Polish television's "Panorama" programme on the 12th anniversary of the signature of the government-union agreement in 1980 which led to the establishment of "Solidarity," President Walesa said that Poland needed to consolidate solidarity between all social groups in order to conduct economic reforms, fight against unemployment and financial scandals, and to help the homeless.

Comparing 1980 with today's situation, President Walesa said that the earlier date saw the opening of possibilities, of freedom. The problem today, President Walesa said, is that freedom has not brought the hoped-for effects, and has been badly implemented. He said that all evils should be corrected, and that August 1992 should be about implementing the great victory (over communism).

Commenting on his own privatisation proposals, President Walesa said that he wanted all in Poland, regardless of class, to be able to benefit. He proposed modifications which would allow the unemployed and those earning less than 2 million zlotys a month to borrow at nil interest in order to participate in the privatisation schemes.

He called for the creation in Poland of "a great, wise system" to consolidate the victory over communism. He said that he did not want to be "the great leader," but rather, to help ensure this outcome. He added that, if effects were not evident after 6 months, or insufficient, he would take steps to implement his own resolution to Poland's problems.

Suchocka Opposes Higher Pay Demands by Strikers

LD0209051192 Warsaw Third Program Radio Network in Polish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Excerpt] At a meeting of the Democratic Union parliamentary floor group, Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka said that her government was directed by responsibility for the state and would not give in to the pay demands of strikers. She added that some of the ministers identified with the attitudes of the workers who are on strike. [passage omitted]

Siec, Government Officials To Hold Consultations

LD0109190792 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 31 Aug 92

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31—At his meeting with experts and activists of the "Siec" (Network) agreement of Solidarity factory commissions representing the country's biggest enterprises, prime minister's aide Tadeusz Syryjczyk expressed readiness to hold consultations between government experts and those of "Siec" on those aspects of the government's policy that are of interest to the unions.

The meeting was held at the initiative of President Lech Walesa. Syryjczyk, who is undersecretary of state at the Council of Ministers, was industry minister in the Tadeusz Mazowiecki government.

Meanwhile, government's representatives continue talks with negotiating teams authorized by the Solidarity National Commission. The teams include "Siec" representatives and experts.

Former Prime Minister Jaroszewicz Murdered

LD0209083592 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 0800 GMT 2 Sep 92

[Text] Former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and his wife have been murdered in their home in Anin. It is understood that the murder was discovered yesterday. The police are refusing to give further details in order to protect the investigation that is being carried out by the district police command in Praga South under the supervision of the local prosecutor's office. The city police headquarters' press office informs journalists that the investigation is in progress in Anin, but the bodies have not yet been examined.

Further Details Released

LD0209105892 Warsaw PAP in English 1008 GMT 2 Sep 92

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2—Former Communist Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz was found hanged with evidence of torture on his body and his wife Alicja had been shot, probably with a sporting rifle, head of the Press Department at the Interior Ministry Piotr Szczypinski said on Wednesday [2 September].

Motives for the crime are not yet known. A special commisssion has been set up to conduct the investigation into the murder.

Defense Official Rebuts Decommunization Bill

AU0109160092 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Aug 92 p 2

[Interview with Deputy National Defense Minister Bronislaw Komorowski by Tomasz Wolek and Pawel Fanfara; place and date not given: "A Ridiculous Law"]

[Text] [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] The Senate has approved a decommunization bill that would also apply to Polish Army officers. Is the Army about to undergo a mandatory and thorough cadre replacement?

[Komorowski] Officers who began their careers before June 1989 will have to remain in the Army for some time yet. It takes over 10 years to train an officer for a senior post, such as divisional commander. This period can be shortened from 15 to an absolute minimum of 12 years, but never to a mere two years. Solidarity has not produced a single general, and probably no colonels either. It did produce a corporal, but he happens to be president of Poland and head of the Armed Forces. I am not saying there is no need to eradicate the communist past from the Army, especially as far as its structure, organization, and mentality are concerned, but this must be done without weakening the country's defense capability. Therefore I say yes to decommunization, but no to the way in which the bill suggests it should be carried out.

The Army is a part of the state structure, and it could not have been any different from the way it was. But let us remember that already in June 1989, the military cadres in closed voting districts voted mainly for Solidarity candidates and against generals from the Polish United Workers Party. In other words, they voted for a democratic and sovereign country. That is why it is political stupidity to question the integrity of the officers. One must also take public opinion into account. For some time now, opinion polls have been showing that society places the greatest confidence in the Army, more than the church, police, Sejm, and the Senate. Those politicians who fail to understand this also fail to understand the principle of democracy. They want to use the Army as a "whipping boy" in order to promote their own parochial interests.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] But what if the officer corps is subjected to decommunization?

[Komorowski] Then the Army would be almost totally deprived of its leadership cadres. Almost every single officer holding a command, from batallion level upwards, would have to be dismissed, and it would not be possible to find any replacements who meet the criteria in the proposed law. In such a situation, the Army would lose its entire combat efficiency. It is wrong to think that decommunization can be applied to the Army in the same way as to civilian areas defense capability, and the military's involvement in the previous system can be solved in this way. I have no doubt that the authors of the Senate bill are sure that this law is in the best interests of Poland and the Armed Forces, but they have never bothered to consider what its effects might be. It transpires that it was not discussed by the Senate National Defense Committee at all. They never even bothered to seek an opinion from the Ministry of National Defense. Some of them thought that I would help make amendments to the law. Well, as far as the Army is concerned, this law in not amendable because it is ridiculous. And yet there is another solution to this problem, one that has already been in use for three years. Most generals and many colonels have already retired from active service, a process accelerated by the new law on pensions. But these officers had to be allowed to leave active service and transfer to the reserve with their honor intact. They are already being replaced by new people, and without any mention of the word decommunization. The replacements are chosen not according to their political affiliations, but according to their abilities and qualifications.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] How many officers would have to hang up their uniforms?

[Komorowski] Decommunization in accordance with the Senate would involve the dismissal of 432 generals and colonels, and almost 7,000 lieutenant colonels and majors. Practically every single defense attache, every intelligence and counterintelligence officer, the military police, and many lecturers at military colleges would go. Military band conductors, musicians, military journalists, printers, projectionists, and librarians would also be affected. Many doctors and academic employees would also have to go. This is because of the Army's specific role in former communist countries. Almost 100 percent of the officer corps belonged to the party. The Senate bill would also force all officers appointed by Jan Parys and Romuald Szeremetiew to go.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] During the period between your two terms of office as deputy defense minister, were the most zealous communists removed from the Defense Ministry??

[Komorowski] Even the most radical politicians become cautious when confronted with reality. Shortly after he became defense minister, Jan Parys made it quite clear that he had no intention of carrying out a cadre revolution because there was a regular system of personnel assessment.

Despite rumors that are circulating, Jan Pays's achievements are practically negligible. Over 70 generals left the Army during the two-year period when Onyszkiewicz and I were in charge of the Defense Ministry. Parys only sacked six generals, and created a mood of uncertainty and discomfort among the remainder. Yet he did not sack Lieutenant Colonel Jan Grudniewski, who had been a delegate at the last Polish United Workers Party congress. Quite the reverse, in fact: He made him deputy commander of the First Mechanized Division.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] How did the Army react to Marian Jurczyk's warning that it should not let itself be used as a tool against the workers, a particularly controversial thing to say in view of the latest strikes?

[Komorowski] One should avoid saying things like that because it suggests Army involvement in social conflicts. I assure you that the officer cadres dream of abandoning politics and social conflicts once and for all. Nevertheless, the Army is a state structure, just as it is in every other country, and it must serve the country in the way the country's rulers decide. At present, the Army is under the supervision of the democratically-elected authorities, and is not a totalitarian force loyal to a single party. Issuing warnings like this only serves to dramatize the situation and create unnecessary thoughts inside people's heads.

Belgian Minister Says Poland Has 'Special Status'

LD0109191692 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 31 Aug 92

[Text] Brussels, Aug. 31—Belgian Defence Minister Leo Delacroix, who on Tuesday [1 September] begins a four-day visit to Poland, said on Monday that he wished to confirm during his visit Poland's "special status" in relation to NATO, and to agree further, deeper forms of military cooperation between Poland and Belgium.

Delacroix said that the most concrete form of cooperation would be exchanges of officers and men between the two countries, so that each side would come closer to understanding the mentality of the other. In his opinion, this would lead to greater confidence and stability in Europe.

In the initial stages, Delacroix said, the exchanges would have "observer" status, but he looked forward to the possibility of joint manoeuvres involving Polish and Belgian Army units.

During his stay, Delacroix will hold talks with Polish Defence Minister Janusz Onyszkiewicz, and with Secretary of State for National Security Jerzy Milewski. He will also meet Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, and will be received by Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka.

IMF Mission To Hold Negotiations in Warsaw

LD0109182892 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 31 Aug 92

[Text] Warsaw, Aug.31—An International Monetary Fund (IMF) mission led by Deputy Head of the IMF European Department Michel Deppler arrives in Poland on September 1, the IMF Warsaw Bureau announced on Monday [31 August].

Foreign Department Director at the Finance Ministry Krzysztof Link declared Poland's will to negotiate resumption of cooperation with the IMF.

An IMF "technical" mission stayed in Warsaw August 10-14 to learn about Poland's economic results in the first half of 1992, budget prognosis for the current year and plans for 1993.

IMF representatives are of the opinion that Poland's 1992 deficit may be by some 20 trillion zlotys (1.58 billion dollars) higher than planned, Finance Vice Minister Stefan Kawalec said. Poland envisages a deficit of 80,000 trillion zlotys this year, but IMF considers Poland's economic situation being more difficult.

During negotiations held last May IMF insisted that Poland's 1992 budget deficit should not exceed 5 per cent of gross domestic product, or 65.5 trillion zlotys.

IMF suspended cooperation with Poland in September last year after this country surpassed the agreed budget deficit and failed to check high inflation rate.

Vietnam To Repay Debt to Government With Goods

LD0109223892 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 1—Vietnam is going to pay off this year another installment of its debt to Poland amounting to 3.3 million Swiss francs, including overdue interests, the Polish Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations reported on Tuesday [1 September].

The payment for credits granted by Poland will be settled with the deliveries of Vietnamese goods, mainly farm produce. Another payment on a clearing basis, amounting to 1 million transfer roubles due this year, will be settled with the deliveries of rubber, coffee and tea.

The entire Vietnamese debt of some 100 billion zlotys (7,400,000 dollars) at current Polish exchange rates is to be fully repaid by the end of 1995, according to agreements concluded between the two countries' governments.

Diplomatic Ties Established With Croatia, Slovenia

LD0109175392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0427 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, Sept 1 (TANJUG)—Romania has established diplomatic relations with Croatia and Slovenia at ambassadorial level, it was announced here on Monday [31 August] evening. Romania recognized the two former Yugoslav republics earlier this year. It has also recognized Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Romania recognized the new Federal Republic of Yugoslavia immediately upon its proclamation last April.

Protocols by which Bucharest established relations with Zagreb and Ljubljana were signed last week-end, during Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase's visits to Croatia and Slovenia, where he stopped over on his way back to Romania from last week's international conference on Yugoslavia in London.

Nastase Views Visits to London, Slovenia, Croatia

AU0109151792 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0910 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—"I attended the most important meeting on Yugoslavia, and in a way, maybe the last chance to find a political solution," stated Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase on returning to Bucharest. "I think that from this point of view the meeting has attained its goal: It has conveyed a very clear message from both the United Nations and the Common Market and the other countries that attended the conference," he stressed.

Adrian Nastase also underscored that the documents adopted on the occasion were important owing to the mechanism of translating them into fact, a process to begin in Geneva this week allowing for the monitoring of this implementation. He also expressed his belief that the meeting proper, the debates, as well as the Standing Committee will create conditions to put an end to violence and to relaunch the political process. Romania has a particular responsibility in this early period of the institutional framework; it is a member of the Standing Committee as a representative of the neighbor countries, and these days a team of Romanian experts is preparing the mandate with which our delegation will go to Geneva.

As for the visit paid to Slovenia and Croatia, Adrian Nastase said he had productive talks from an economic as well as cultural point of view.

These visits were useful, he stressed, because they allowed us to better understand the points of view expressed by the political leaders of the respective countries and at the same time to voice our points of view in connection with the matters discussed.

Referring to the meetings he had in London and to the talks on the embargo against Yugoslavia Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase showed that following the invitation he made to cooperation with the Romanian authorities here on the spot in enforcing the embargo the rumors about the violation by Romania of this embargo disappeared completely. As a matter of fact no critical remark was made during the conference as far as Romania was concerned, the Romanian foreign minister also stressed.

Stolojan Meets With Hungarian Interior Minister

AU0109205492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1859 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—Romania's Premier Theodor Stolojan received Tuesday, September 1, Hungary's Minister of the Interior Peter Boross.

The Romanian premier referred, among other things, to the crimes accompanying democratization and the transition to the market economy and underlined that it is important that the Ministries of the Interior of Romania and Hungary cooperate in this respect.

The Romanian Minister of the Interior Victor Babiuc mentioned at the close of the interview that "talks extended from inter-ministerial links to the economic and political relations that have to exist between neighboring countries".

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior Peter Boross, on a visit to Romania now, together with Gyorgy Szatmary, head of the Department for International Relations of the said ministry, and Hungary's ambassador in Bucharest, were received Tuesday, September 1, by the president of the Romanian Senate, Alexandru Birladeanu and the vice presidents of the said forum, Oliviu Gherman, Vasile Mois, Radu Campeanu and Gabor Kozsokar, says a release of the Press Office of the Senate.

The presence in the Senate Hall of the Hungarian minister of the interior was cordially saluted, as it was considered to be an expression of the willingness of the high executives of the two ministries to strengthen cooperation with the legislative power, whose target is to strengthen the order of the law in the two countries.

Accords Signed

AU0109204892 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1856 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—The Romanian Minister of the Interior Victor Babiuc and his Hungarian counterpart, Peter Boross, signed Tuesday, September 1, in Bucharest, a number of documents aimed to ensure the legal framework for the cooperation between the two countries.

The understanding of cooperation between the Ministry of the Interior of Romania and the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Hungary has in view the

strengthening of the security of the two countries against international terrorism, organized crime and drug trafficking. A convention was also signed between the governments of Romania and Hungary on taking over the people that have illegally entered the territory of the two countries, as well as an understanding between the two governments on the creation of new points for the crossing of the Romanian-Hungarian border.

Two crossing points have been planned to open until the end of 1993, one between Salonta, Bihor County, and Mehkerek, Bekes County, and another one between Turnu, Arad County, and Battonya, Bekes County.

Romanians in Ukraine on Human Rights Violations

AU0109152092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1059 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—Members of the Commission for Human Rights, Religious Denominations and the Problems of National Minorities and Representatives of the Organizations of the Romanian Population in Ukraine met at the headquarters of the Chamber of Deputies in Bucharest on Tuesday, September 1.

During their talks, the representatives of the Romanians living in Ukraine informed Romanian parliamentarians of instances of violation of the Romanians' right to a national life, to education in their mother tongue and to free movement. It was pointed out that against the background of those instances, which undermine the Romanians' national identity, the threat may emerge of their disappearance as a minority in the ancient lands of Bukovina, now lying within the borders of Ukraine.

The interview was attended by the chairman of the commission, Deputy Ioan Oancea, and by Alexandrina Cernov, president of the "Mihai Eminescu" Society of Chernovitzy.

International Observers Invited to Elections

AU0209092792 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1732 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—The Romanian Government applied to 16 international and regional organizations, including the United Nations, the CSCE and the Council of Europe, as well as to all the European states and countries on other continents to send observers or encourage the participation of foreign observers to the elections in Romania this month, shows the protocol and Observers-Accrediting Office under the Central Electoral Bureau.

The democratic institutions and human rights office of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe officially announced the Romanian Government that it informed all the CSCE member states about the September 27 elections, inviting them to send their observers to watch over the election process in Romania.

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe also announced it decided to send an observers team to Romania made up of about ten parliamentarians to be accompanied by a member of the Council of Europe's secretariat. Likewise, the parliaments of Germany, Belgium, and Maltese Government, the League of Arab States announced their decision to send observers to elections in Romania. The chairman of the Highest Electoral Broad in Venezuela intends to come to Romania to attend the parliamentary and presidential elections as observer.

The Central Electoral Bureau had interviews with representatives of several foreign non-government organizations like the Legal Group for International Human Rights, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in the U.S.A., the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the U.S. ambassador to Bucharest, and other diplomatic representatives accredited to Romania. Aspects were approached with regard to the organization and holding of parliamentary and presidential elections. During the exchange of opinions the foreign interlocutors suggested certain specific ways of organizing elections the Central Electoral Bureau is to take account of.

Presidential Candidates Introduce Themselves

AU0109212192 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1152 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—Monday, August 31, the Romanian Television started a series of broadcasts pertaining to the presidential elections campaign. The six candidates introduced themselves, each one having the right to fifteen minutes on the air, in the order established by lots: Ion Iliescu, Gheorghe Funar, Caius Traian Dragomir, Ion Manzatu, Emil Constantinescu, Mircea Druc.

Ion Iliescu, the current president, candidate on behalf of the Democratic National Salvation Front (FDSN), made a survey of the two years and a half since the December 1989 revolution, opining that over that period "a break has taken place in Romania from the communist totalitarian system and there are visible signs of change."

"Romania remained a quiet and stable area, albeit frail, but there is a general feeling of disappointment in the country regarding the profound economic crisis" Ion Iliescu said, a situation which inter alia "is also due to amateurism and rashness in administration. The new government will have to take immediate measures to provide the population with food and fuel, to cover completely the increase in the cost of living, to do away with the financial blockage, to provide employment, to speed up distribution of the land to its rightful owners."

Gheorghe Funar, candidate on behalf of the Romanian National Unity Party (PUNR), stated that in case he was elected president he would uphold "national unity and

sovereignty foremost." In his opinion, the future president's priorities will have to be: the agriculture's rehabilitation and the elimination of economic anarchy, Romania's reintegration within its natural boundaries, employment for the young, stimulation of foreign capital investment.

The national minorities will be granted their fundamental constitutional rights. As for foreign relations, Gheorghe Funar spoke for consolidation of the ties with the traditional partners, for the return to Romania of the national treasury from Moscow, for the promotion of international relations which will contribute to a change of Romania's image in the world, also by renewing the staff of the Romanian embassies.

Caius Traian Dragomir, vice president of the National Salvation Front (FSN), considers that the new administration will have to be careful in dealing with the negative aspects of the Romanian society. "The keyword is change. The president will have to observe the constitution and refrain from interfering with the government, parliament and justice, to be firm and coherent in his actions, to be a model for the relations between the authorities and the population, to give up conservatism and opportunism in favor of a clear pro-reform attitude, to favor a total transparency and maintain dialogue with the trade unions instead of sowing discord, to build confidence at home and abroad, to eliminate the fear of nationalization which keeps foreign investors away, to support agriculture." Caius Traian Dragomir also spoke for clear action to enhance relations with the West.

Ion Manzatu, candidate on behalf of the Republican Party, stated that he would make no "programmatic promises," this being the task of the Republican Party's candidates for parliament. The president, he pointed out, must acknowledge the fact that he has the greatest obligations while his rights are equal to any citizen's. A believer in God and a lover of people, he must admit his faults, must be transparent for the mass media, must realize when he has made a grave mistake and have the strength to resign should the necessity arise. Ion Manzatu opined that Romania's president should no longer hold the supreme command of the Army and should be a catalyst of the national forces. Ion Manzatu stated that Romania had to go back to its traditional friends who helped it reintegrate its natural boundaries in 1918.

Emil Constantinescu, rector of the Bucharest University, candidate on behalf of opposition alliance the Democratic Convention, pleaded for morality, faith in God, social protection, hope and change. "A genuine economic reform must be correlated with the industry's reconstruction, the agriculture's reshaping, a coherent policy to fight crime and a foreign policy that might restore Romania to its dignity"—he said. "We must promote understanding between trade unions, employers and government, we must reform the fundamental institutions—school, church, justice and the Army—in order to put an end to the present chaos and to the corruption that is plaguing the country."

Mircea Druc, independent candidate, pointed out that "there is no such thing as Romanians on this side of the Prut and Romanians on the other side of the Prut," but one single people. That is why he represents no political party but an ideal: The Romanian fatherland which requires an independent non-involved president. His slogan will be "transform without destroying," therefore upholding economic restructuring without impairing social protection, security and stability. He stated he would uphold the rule of the law and would support the managerial revolution.

Opinion Poll Shows CDR Candidate Leading

AU0109151092 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0916 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—"LIBERTATEA" daily, which comes out in Bucharest, runs a poll made upon its request by the Marketing and Polling Institute to see the preferences of the Romanian electorate at present.

According to this poll, the Romanian electorate would give its votes to the following parties and electoral coalitions: the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR]—31.3 per cent, the National Salvation Front [FSN]—13.6 per cent, the Democratic National Salvation Front [FDSN]—11.6 per cent, the Romanian National Unity Party [PUNR]—5.6 per cent, Greater Romania Party—5.3 per cent, the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania—2.3 per cent, the Romanian Ecology Movement—1.3 per cent and so on.

As for the presidential candidates, options went—in mid-August before the official registration of candidatures—in a proportion of 23.1 per cent to Ion Iliescu (FDSN), of 19.9 per cent to Emil Constantinescu (CDR), of 4.3 per cent to Gheorghe Funar (PUNR) and of 3.2 per cent to Caius Dragomir (FSN). In a second ballot 38.6 per cent of the polled people would vote for Emil Constantinescu, 35.7 per cent for Ion Iliescu and 23.3 per cent would not vote at all or are undecided.

The same poll shows that Premier Theodor Stolojan is the only personality continuing to enjoy the appreciations of the electorate despite the austerity measures taken by his cabinet.

The poll was taken over August 10-20 on 1,130 people (48.5 per cent men, 51.5 per cent women, 10.8 per cent higher learning institutions graduates).

CDR Admits New Liberal Party as Full Member

AU0109150792 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0922 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—The Executive Bureau of the Democratic Convention of Romania [CDR] decided that the New Liberal Party [NPL] be admitted to this political alliance as a full member, with a status similar to that of the Hungarian Democratic

Union of Romania, that is with separate lists of candidates, Viorel Catarama, NPL leader, told ROMPRES. The New Liberal Party is a break-away party from the National Liberal Party led by Radu Campeanu.

PMDS Merges With Agarian Democratic Party

AU0109162492 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1214 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/9/1992—A new merger was announced by Victor Surdu, chairman of the Agrarian Democratic Party of Romania (PDAR), during the weekly news conference of that party held on Tuesday, September 1. Starting August 31, the Party of Labor and Social Justice (PMDS) merged with the PDAR. Corneliu Stegaru, PMDS chairman, and Mircea Sandu, PMDS vicechairman, will become vicechairmen of PDAR.

At the same time, the honorary president of the Ecology Movement of Romania, Toma George Maiorescu, who attended the news conference, announced he had applied for admittance to the Agrarian Democratic Party.

Nastase To Run in Elections on FDSN List

AU0109100392 Bucharest ADEVARUL in Romanian 25 Aug 92 p 1

[Text] In a statement last Monday [24 August], Mr. Adrian Nastase confirmed he would run in the coming legislative elections on the list of deputies of the Democratic National Salvation Front [FDSN]. "My political affinities made me agree to run on the FDSN list. At the same time, in my capacity as foreign affairs minister, I may not belong to any political party—according to the statutes of the diplomatic corps—until my ministerial mandate expires. What is more, I must say that I do not attach great value to declarations of intent and I do not respect those who are experts at telling fibs. Likewise, I do not believe in political fireworks and I do not care for those who can manipulate the Romanian electorate as they wish, in connection with certain conjectural interests. We are going through a period when each one of us involved in public service and in the political life of the country must sacrifice part of our personal interests for the general good," he said.

Coposu Criticizes Effort To Postpone Subsidy Cuts

AU0109135592 Bucharest COTIDIANUL in Romanian 27 Aug 92 p 2

[Text] Asked about the likely impact of subsidy cuts scheduled for 1 September on the electoral campaign and subsequent results, Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party [PNTCD], said:

"The PNTCD refused to cooperate with the government, since the government has assumed the task of implementing the economic program worked out by the previous government, whose efficiency we questioned.

"Right now, in order to generate populist appeal, certain political groups are trying to legally postpone implementation of this stage of the economic program to avoid displeasing the voters. This postponement would cause damages worth 40 billion lei, which could only be covered through new taxes. I believe that it is totally unethical to use the price increases and the economic hardships for electoral purposes.

"We emphasize that the economic program failed to ensure the essential stability of the currency and it also failed to stipulate sufficient social protection measures to bridge the gap between prices and wages. Likewise, it did not bother to explain to the people the necessity and efficiency of certain restrictive measures they will have to put up with.

"Regarding the administration of funds from foreign subsidies, we consider the government decision to give exclusive prefererence to state agriculture to the detriment of the private sector as wrong and harmful.

"The implementation of the second stage of the government economic program on reducing state subsidies for certain basic products should not depend on electoral considerations.

"The election result might only be influenced by the irresponsible demagoguery of certain political groups, which use the economic impasse as the basis of their campaign."

Serbs, UN Reach Artillery Supervision Agreement

LD0109220792 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Pale, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—Radovan Karadzic, president of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and Colonel Davu [name as received], deputy commander of the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] Headquarters in Sarajevo, reached an agreement on the supervision of Serbian artillery in 11 positions in Sarajevo and surrounding areas this evening.

"The agreement is very important for the preservation of peace," Col. Davu told the Serb Republic radio after the talks. He explained that "the agreement applies to the placement and control of 82-mm mortars."

President Karadzic stressed that the supervision of the artillery will benefit the Serb side, because it will enable UN observers to find out what is happening on the ground and find out who the real culprits are. "This means not just that they will not be able to accuse us unjustly, but that they will not prevent us from defending ourselves when we are attacked," Karadzic said.

Karadzic and Davu expressed the hope that the Muslim side will also sign an agreement on the control of its artillery at 11 positions in Sarajevo and the surrounding areas.

The agreements signed earlier envisage that Serb artillery in eight positions will be placed under UNPROFOR control, along with Muslim artillery in five positions. The number of positions is equal under the new agreement.

President Karadzic stressed in connection with this that the Serb side signed the agreement regardless of whether the Muslim side will do the same. "We want UNPROFOR and the European Community to see that we never start fighting. If they attack us, we will, as before, first tell UNPROFOR and then return fire." Karadzic then noted that the Muslim artillery on Mt. Igman should be placed under UN supervision. [passage omitted]

Letter Accuses Muslims of Civilian 'Massacre'

LD0109122292 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—Following the latest massacre of civilians two days ago in Alipasino Polje, in Sarajevo, when eight people died and 30 were injured, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Serb Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina has sent a letter to all participants in the recent London conference.

The letter, sent also to TANJUG today, stresses that since the very beginning of the war the Muslim side "has been implementing the bloodiest scenario in order to bring about international military intervention." The event in Alipasino Polje is a "precise replica" of an earlier massacre of civilians queueing for bread in Vase Miskina Street, an attack on a convoy carrying children, when two children were killed, as well as the attack during their funeral, the letter states.

Is it possible, the Ministry of the Serbian republic wonders, that Muslim television has so many cameras to cover every part of Sarajevo and record all these tragedies? "We do not think it is. Nor does the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] think so."

"The plight of the civilians in Alipasino Polje is a copy of something we have already seen. It took place in the wake of UNPROFOR's publication of its report on similar events," the letter stresses. It also notes that these crimes always take place several days before peace negotations, something which was the case this time, too.

"We believe that the Muslim forces crossed the line of tolerance a long time ago. We also believe that international political factors must do their best in order to prevent the Muslim side from committing such crimes ever again," states the letter to the participants in the London conference, signed by Aleksa Buha, foreign affairs minister of the Serb Republic.

Bihac Mayor Sends Letter to UN Over Aggression

LD0109103192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] The aggressor attacked Bihac using all weapons yesterday. It also attempted to carry out an infantry onslaught. Fighters of the Bosnian Armed Forces repulsed the attack and inflicted heavy losses on the aggressor. Five fighters sustained injures and one succumbed to his injuries in Bihac hospital. Eighteen wounded citizens and three civilians who were dead on arrival were brought to Bihac hospital this morning.

Bihac Mayor Dr. Irfan Ljubljancic and hospital head Dr. Mensur Sabulic sent a letter to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, to the WHO in Geneva, to the Commission for Refugees in Zagreb, and to UN special envoy Marrack Goulding calling for the prevention of the aggressor's raging and destructive activities in the Bihac area. The letter says that all this is only part of a plan by the Serbian Democratic Party for the ethnic cleansing of this area. Unless something is done, a fresh surge of 200,000 refugees may move.

Departure of Convoys to Belgrade Cancelled

LD0109191592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Sarajevo, Sept 1 (TANJUG)—The SRNA news agency reported on Tuesday [1 September] that the departure of convoys of mothers and children from Sarajevo to Belgrade has been definitively cancelled.

The agency reported that the Muslim side, despite endeavours by the Children's Embassy at Medjasi, the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] and the Red Cross organization, has not given permission for the convoys to pass through, whereas the Serbian side did give permission.

The convoys, also comprising the ill and wounded, were scheduled to set off Tuesday morning.

Serbs Say Muslim Offensive in Bileca 'Failed'

LD0109191392 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1501 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Bileca, September 1 (TANJUG)—The Serbian Army headquarters in Bileca, a town in eastern Hercegovina, on Tuesday [1 September] said that a 10-day offensive of the Croatian-Muslim forces in the region had completely failed.

The offensive was launched from Dubrovnik on Trebinje along the Capljina-Stolac and Mostar-Nevesinje lines in Hercegovina, and around the towns of Foca and Kalinovik, north of this region in Bosnia.

The offensive from Dubrovnik on Trebinje was launched by regular units of the Croatian Army, which is fighting on the side of mixed Croatian-Muslim units on other fronts.

Not only did the breakthrough fail, but the other side sustained heavy casualties, having to withdraw and leave some hills and facilities around Trebinje and in the direction of Mostar to the Hercegovina corps of the Serbian Army, Serbian sources said.

Sarajevo Radio Sums Up War Situation in Republic

AU0109113692

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Hercegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1000 GMT on 1 September carries in its regular 18-minute newscast several reports on the war situation in Sarajevo and the republic as a whole.

According to Irfan Calo, who is reporting from the Sarajevo Security Center, the Sarajevo district of Stari Grad has been subjected to "sporadic shelling throughout the morning." He also claims that the entire district of Center also is being "shelled from the enemy positions in Zlatiste, Osmica, and Poljine." Calo says that Novo Sarajevo and Pero Kosoric Square are presently quiet. He claims that the "most critical situation is on the territory of Novi Grad. We were informed that the situation there is almost like hell. The entire area is being shelled with all available weapons, form small-caliber weapons to 155-mm caliber weapons. In particular, the chetniks are shelling the district of Svrakino Selo and the businesses in Dzemal Bijedic Street intensively. These businesses, which you can see from your buildings, are the railway station and the Gumitehnika Tire Company."

Reporting from the district of Novi Grad, Correspondent Snijezana Muric says that the "frightful shelling of almost the entire district of Novi Grad, which started early in the morning, is a sure sign that the enemy is on the losing side." She says that the "enemy intensified attacks on all lines of the front Grad about 0400 [0200 GMT]. The strongest fire with all available weapons was opened on Mojmilo hill. This time the aggressor opened fire from Lukavica, Nedjarici, Rajlovac, Vraca, Kula, and a church in Veljine." She says that strong tank fire was opened on Alipasino Polje at about 0730 from the direction of (Trebevik). Concluding her report, Muric says that the fire caused by shelling near the railway station still has not been put out.

In his dispatch from Vogosca, Rade Trbojevic says that "strong explosions have been heard coming from around Vogosca since 0300." He also says that the "situation on the Vogosca front is tense and extremely uncertain."

Reporting from Gorazde, an unidentified reporter says that "during the night, Serbo-Chetnik criminals from Cajnice and mercenaries from Serbia and Montenegro, who are concentrated around the Chetnik strongholds of [name indistinct] Kozara, carried out an artillery attack (?on) the right bank of the Drina River. Dissatisfied with the results of the fighting so far, the (?routed) Serbo-Montenegrin hordes, assisted by local Chetniks, opened fire on the villages of Vranjaska Mahala and [name indistinct] with recoiless guns, guns, antiaircraft guns, and antiaircraft machine guns. They were silenced by the counterattack of the brave Gorazde fighters around 0200." Commenting on the situation in Gorazde, the reporter says that "the residents of Gorazde and over 30,000 refugees are still without power, water, and food," and that "the situation is very grave and dramatic."

Tudjman Views Prevlaka, London Conference

LD0109154192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, held his regular monthly news conference this morning. He answered a large number of questions raised by the foreign and domestic press dealing in particular with the sphere of foreign and internal policies. Andjelko Perincic reports:

I believe that our satisfaction was greater on our return from the London conference than before, because this was an international conference attended by all the most important international factors, President Tudjman said. This was a meeting at which Serbia's expansionist policy was met with unanimous condemnation, while leaders of Serbia and Montenegro realized that they had to meet the conditions imposed by the world and stop their aggressive policies. They are also aware of the fact that no matter what they call this current country of theirs, they cannot be successors to the old Yugoslavia.

As for the calming down of the situation, [words indistinct] official Belgrade should fully carry out Vance's plan in Croatia and cease its hostilities in Bosnia-Hercegovina. In his reply to a journalist's question, President Tudjman said that all indications suggest that the Serbian leadership is no longer united on every matter and that it is becoming ever more obvious that Slobodan Milosevic and Dobrica Cosic are on one side, while Milan Panic is on another. This is compounded by a widening gap between the leaderships of Serbia and Montenegro.

President Tudjman also reflected on our future tasks in internal policies. He stressed that we are about to constitute the Assembly constitution and set up some new bodies instead of those which had outlived their time. In this context, he said that hitherto socialist and bureaucratic administration will be discontinued. New cadres will render administration more coherent and effective in the service of citizens. It is our task to do away with the present unwieldy apparatus; this is why there will be no jobs in administrative bodies for all those who are redundant. Administration, however, must serve the citizen, but it also has to remind him of the fact that this country's citizen has some obligations too. Moreover, he should feel honored in carrying out these obligations.

President Tudjman also reflected on a number of military issues. He said among other things that it is not possible for political parties to have their armies in Croatia and that all those who might belong to such armies should be disarmed in line with the principles of a law-governed state.

As far as the Un Protection Force personnel are concerned their mandate [words indistinct] although, formally speaking, this is only a matter of six months. They are carrying out their tasks slower than we expected. We nevertheless hope that they will primarily help in solving the hardest of problems, the return of refugees and the restoration of communications.

Commenting on the peninsula of Prevlaka, President Tudjman said that the date of reclaiming this southernmost post of the Croatian Adriatic is dependent upon whether or not at the end of all this Belgrade would want to alleviate its position in the world. However, we are willing to own Prevlaka without weapons, President Tudjman said.

President Rules Out Extension of UN Mandate

LD0109213392 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Regarding the UN Protection Forces' one-year mandate in Croatia, which expires toward the end of March, President Tudjman stressed that the UN forces will be able to carry out their tasks more effectively under the new conditions. Croatia will not agree to having their mandate prolonged, since there will be no need for that. [passage omitted]

UN's Goulding Meets Tudjman, To Visit UN Areas

LD3108123192 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 31 Aug 92

[Text] Croatian President Franjo Tudjman met today the UN under secretary of peace operations, Marrack Goulding. Goulding said yesterday, following his arrival in Zagreb, that he would visit all four UN protected areas in Croatia as well as the Saraj[illegible]ector where he will meet representatives of Bos[illegible]cegovina's authorities and Serbian leaders in [illegible]rcegovina. He also intends to visit Belgrade.

UN Force Protests Attack Against Serbian Krajina

LD0109192192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1734 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Knin, September 1 (TANJUG)—Croatian troops, supported by armoured tanks, attacked positions of the Army of the Republic of Serbian Krajina (RSK) near Drnis on Monday [31 August] night.

TANJUG's correspondent learned on Tuesday from sources in Knin, the political center of RSK, that the Croatian attack stopped after the United Nations Protection Forces (UNPROFOR) Headquarters for Sector South strongly protested, after which the Croatian Army returned to its initial positions.

The RSK was formed last year within the administrative borders of Croatia in parts of this former Yugoslav republic whare Serbs are the majority population. The move came as a reply to Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia and an attempt to downgrade Serbs to a national minority. This was the main reason for the escalation of

the war and why RSK is included in the United Nations peace plan and the deployment of UN troops.

According to the peace plan, both sides were to have withdrawn their heavy weapons to 30 km from the demarcation line.

Last night's attack shows that the Croatian side is violating agreements and even using tanks, which shows it does not want peace, said Lieutenant Colonel Slavko Guzvic, the RSK liaison officer with UNPROFOR.

Serb Democratic Forum Leader Wants Special Status

LD0109214792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1247 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, September 1 (TANJUG)—President of the Serb Democratic Forum in Croatia Dr Milorad Pupovac has said that a solution to the Serb question in this former Yugoslav republic "can only [words indistinct] an agreed way and in a special status for Serbs in Croatia."

Back from London, where he attended an alternative conference of opposition representatives from the six republics of the former Yugoslav Federation, Pupovac said that the "platform from which agreement on the special position of [words indistinct] is its special status in Croatia, plus agreed control of the special status under bilateral [words indistinct], Bosnia-Hercegovina [word indistinct], i.e., Croatia and the international community."

Last year, the Serbs proclaimed the Republic of Serb Krajina within the administration areas where they constitute a majority. Following fierce fighting, United Nations peacekeepers were [words indistinct].

"At this moment it is essential that the [word indistinct] Yugoslavia help the Serbs in Croatia realize that the existing policy must be rejected and a dialogue started," Pupovac said.

In an interview to the Belgrade daily BORBA Pupovac said that the participants of the alternative conference proposed that the United Nations organize a kind of U.N. protectorate in the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina," another former Yugoslav republic where local Serbs have been fighting against Moslems and Croats for over four months.

Serb Krajina Minister Against Special Status

LD0109190192 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1536 GMT 1 Sep 92

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 1 (TANJUG)—Interior Minister of the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK) Milan Martic said on Tuesday [1 September] that the imposition of a special status for Serbs within Croatia was "unacceptable" for Serbs "even at the cost of continued war."

Martic told Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI daily that his life might be threatened because of his opposition to such plans.

The RSK was formed late last year in predominantly Serb-populated areas within the administrative borders of Croatia in reply to forced secession of Croatia from Yugoslavia and its attempt to reduce the status of Serbs to that of a national minority. This was the main reason why the conflict escalated in Croatia and the RSK was covered by a UN peace mission.

Martic predivoed that Serbs in Krajinas would be exposed to mounting pressures to accept a special status.

In addition to the Croatian authorities, "certain circles in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, FRY, have lately tried to convince us that this is the only gain for Serbs in Krajina at this time."

Last week, Yugoslav Prime Minister Milan Panic upheld the special status but with certain modalities. Interests of Serbs in Krajinas, as Panic put it, "cannot be defended with arms, but with practical democracy."

Federal

Panic No-Confidence Debate Expected 4 Sep

LD0109185792 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1554 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, September 1 (TANJUG)—A state delegation's report on its participation in the international Conference on Yugoslavia in London will be discussed at a joint session of both chambers of the Yugoslav parliament on Friday [4 September], federal parliament sources have said.

Although not scheduled, a debate might be held on the statements made by the federal prime minister in London, as well as a vote on confidence in the government.

Deputies of the Socialist Party of Serbia and the Serbian Radical Party, who enjoy an absolute majority in the Chamber of Citizens of the federal parliament, proposed in this chamber on Monday a motion to vote no confidence in Prime Minister Milan Panic and his cabinet. The two parties said the reason for the motion was the fact that Panic digressed from the parliament's platform for the London conference.

The president of the Democratic Party, Dragoljub Micunovic, told TANJUG on Tuesday that the "attempt to topple Panic's government threatened the Yugoslav state, both from the outside and the inside." Micunovic believes the outside factor will see in it a slap in the face of the London conference and the annulment of all hopes to have the Yugoslav knot disentangled without a further escalation of fighting. On the internal plane, it will cause a three-fold crisis, Micunovic said.

Since deputies from Montenegro are against the initiative, relations in the federal state might take a critical turn. Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic would be faced with a fait accompli and the move would threaten all prerequisites for a compromise with the opposition, Micunovic explained.

The leader of Serbs in Bosnia-Hercegovina, Radovan Karadzic, said on Tuesday that the parliament was the highest organ of power, not the government and thus the raising of the question of confidence in the government should not come as a surprise. Karadzic noted that it was usual practice in the democratic world for the parliament to frequently "test" the government.

A non-parliamentary Serbian opposition party, the Serbian National Renewal (SNO), on Tuesday described the initiative as an "irresponsible act and a dangerous political move for the interests of Yugoslavia." The SNO said that Panic was to be merited for halting a planned international liquidation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The motion for his dismissal was seen as proof that the ruling party's concern was to remain in power at all costs rather than heed the people's priority interests.

The Workers' Party of Yugoslavia, another non-parliamentary party, on Tuesday called on the deputies oo take a vote of confidence in Panic's government. The party proposed that the prime minister be given 100 days, as the world had given him that much time, adding that in case the parliament took a vote of no confidence, the validity of the decision should be tested at a referendum.

The federal government, inaugurated on July 14, will end its term of office if the majority of deputies in both chambers of the parliament decide to withdraw their confidence in it. If the proposal fails in either of the two chambers, the government shall stay in office.

Renaissance Party Urges People To Support Panic

LD0109172892 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Sep (TANJUG)—The Serbian Renaissance Movement [SPO] is calling for the defense of Prime Minister Milan Panic. In a dramatic statement, it demands that Serbian citizens come in large numbers to the front of the Federal Assembly building when the assembly is due to be in session and pass a vote of no confidence in Panic.

The demand for a vote of no confidence in Milan Panic is a desperate move by the lord of war aimed at getting rid of the advocate of peace, the SPO statement says. The statement predicts that consequences of a possible replacement of Panic would be foreign military intervention and a civil war in Serbia.

The SPO statement says that the recent unexplained sinking of the Primorka yacht was an attempt "to physically remove Milan Panic and a few generals" who were on board the yacht.

General Claims Prevlaka 'Always Belonged' to Boka

92BA1344E Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Aug 92 p 8

[Article by Lj. Djikanovic: "Montenegrin-Croatian Border Dispute Continues: The Vance Plan 'Forgot' Prevlaka"—first paragraph is POLITIKA introduction]

[Text] The Croatian military strategists are announcing the possibility of hitting Prevlaka from behind, through Orjen, from which Montenegrin cities could also be hit. Yugoslav Lieutenant General Pavle Strugar: "The region of Prevlaka has always belonged to the one who owned Boka Kotorska."

Herceg-Novi, 9 Aug—Herceg-Novi hotels are becoming emptier and emptier, along with the cottage industry. Nevertheless, the main subject of the residents of Herceg-Novi and their guests is Prevlaka and the prospects for settling the border dispute regarding it between the republics of Montenegro and Croatia, and Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, peacefully and

justly. A considerable amount of concern was caused here by the message from Croatian military strategists in the newspaper NOVI DANAS about a "possible attack against Prevlaka from behind, through Orjen, from which Montenegrin cities could be hit." There are many people who think that this is only psychological pressure.

The news also made a sensation in Herceg-Novi that the Vance plan did not contain a single word about the border dispute regarding Prevlaka, although such a possibility was provided by Article 8, which also provides for "special arrangements" that would not prejudice the outcome of political negotiations on a comprehensive settlement of the Yugoslav crisis. Allegedly, the Yugoslav minister of national defense was supposed to propose such an "arrangement" for Prevlaka to Vance while the plan was being worked out. It remains to be seen whether Kadijevic or someone else proposed it and Vance rejected it, or the "forgetting" of Prevlaka in the Vance plan is the result of the efforts of those military and diplomatic "strategists" who drew Prevlaka within the administrative borders of Croatia. In any case, Montenegrin Minister of National Defense Bozidar Babic recently refuted the authors of that thesis, categorically asserting that Prevlaka was a strategic interest for Montenegro and Yugoslavia, and that that part of the coast had never belonged to Croatia in practice.

There is no doubt that Prevlaka will also be discussed at the upcoming peace conference on Yugoslavia in London, because, as recently stated by the president of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dobrica Cosic, to the Hercegovinians, "Yugoslavia will lose or win over Prevlaka." Both Montenegro and Yugoslavia are strongly determined to defend Prevlaka through peaceful, diplomatic, and democratic means. In any case, records in Prevlaka are becoming increasingly richer with data that rejects the thesis of some of the former Yugoslav generals and diplomats that Prevlaka is Croatian. The captain of the 2nd Fleet, Nenad Zelalic, director of the Kumbor administration for maintaining navigation routes in Montegro, revealed to us an additional illustrative "detail." Plov-put Enterprise, from Split, since 1974, on behalf of the federation, has coordinated work on maintaining Yugoslav navigation channels. The taxes and contributions from the personal incomes of the workers who maintained the navigation channels around Prevlaka and the lighthouses on Prevlaka, both on the island and in the port of Molunat, were paid to Montenegro and Herceg-Novi.

Yugoslav Army Lieutenant General Pavle Strugar says, "The least that should be sought from the International Court is to have the border drawn from the region of Debeli Brijeg at a right angle to the sea. This entire region, the towns of Molunat, Kobila, Vitaljina, has always belonged to the one who owned Boka Kotorska. This is the way it was also during the Napoleanic wars and before, this is the way it was when Austro-Hungary reigned over Croatia and Boka, this is the way it was when this was an occupied zone under Italy." General Strugar reminds us also of the fact that in these territories there are no official administrative borders with Croatia, because the Croatian Government never wanted to sign the land records of the borders between the municipalities in the border areas. The Croatian "Campaign for the South" obviously has existed for quite a while, before the statement of Dr. Franjo Tudjman, that "Boka was Croatian up to 1918."

[Box, p 8]

The Aggressor's Starting Position

"The statement by the two presidents—Mr. Cosic and Mr. Bulatovic—that competent domestic and foreign figures have been brought in to solve the problem of Prevlaka, is encouraging. It is expected that these people will gather relevant arguments that will also be taken into account by the international decisionmaking forum. Particularly significant in this regard will be the fact that the empty region of Prevlaka and the Ostro Cape are not and cannot be of any use to the Republic of Croatia except as a starting position for the repeatedly announced aggressive campaigns against Montenegro and its coast," states Savo Lazovic, vice president of the Montenegrin Democratic Party's executive committee, a party that pointed out to the public more than a year ago the dangers that were being prepared for Montenegro through Prevlaka.

Serbia

President Expresses Interest in Peace for Bosnia

LD0109190592 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1515 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 1 (TANJUG)—Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic has emphasized that the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia is vitally interested in the earliest possible achievement of peace in the war-ravaged former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In his talk here on Tuesday [1 September] with U.S. Congressman Frank Wolf, Milosevic also stressed the vital interest of Serbia in a lasting political solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Hercegovina being reached by consensus among its three constituent peoples—Muslims, Serbs and Croatians.

In Bosnia-Hercegovina, the Muslim-Croat coalition, backed by regular army units of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, is fighting against local Serbs. Fighting erupted after the Muslim-Croatian authorities, without previous consent of the local Serbs, demanded and, on April 7, obtained the international recognition of Bosnia-Hercegovina's independence from the EC, and later also from other countries.

Muslims have opted for a unitary Bosnia-Hercegovina, which the Bosnian Serbs do not accept, as they would be outvoted by Muslims in matters of political decisionmakimg.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Serbs favour cantonization of the republic in line with the ethnic principle, agreed upon in principle at the conference on Bosnia-Hercegovina, but later renounced by Muslims.

In the Milosevic-Wolf talk support was expressed to a successful implementation of peace efforts of the London Conference on Yugoslavia.

Roundtable Talks Resume With Election Discussion

LD0109224992 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] Belgrade, September 1 (TANJUG)—The roundtable of Serbian authorities and opposition parties today resumed work in the Government of the Republic of Serbia with a preliminary discussion on political and legal conditions for early elections and an agreement to open the first debate next week.

The debate was put off because the opposition demanded from the Serbian Government, and the government agreed, to formulate its proposals set out today, which are basically acceptable to the opposition, in a book of rules.

Serbian Deputy Premier Nebojsa Maljmvic informed roundtable participants that the Serbian Government was prepared to discuss elections at all levels and to formulate roundtable solutions into laws which it will support in the Serbian parliament.

In the second round of talks representaties of all major parties participated, except for the opposition Serbian Renewal Movement (SPO) whose leaders on Monday [31 August] stated that they were withdrawing from the roundtable.

In the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia a federal level roundtable will be continued on Wednesday. The federal level roundtable has been initiated by Federal Prime Minister Milan Panic's government.

Kosovo

'Step Forward' Seen at London Conference

AU3108125592 Tirana ATA in English 0810 GMT 31 Aug 92

[Text] Tirana, August 31 (ATA)—The fundamental evaluation by the Albanian opinion in Kosovo on the London conference is as follows: This time in London there was not repeated the London conference of 1913, but still the hopes and confidence of the Kosovars [Kosovo Albanians] were not realised. Nevertheless things are moving for better.

The greatest successes of London with regard to Kosovo and the Albanians, as valued by Albanian political subjects and press are: great affirmation of the question of Kosovo and inclusion of this matter also in the official documents of the conference, the request for full restoration of the civic and constitutional rights for the inhabitants of Kosovo, creation of a group for the question of Kosovo in the context of the general group and acceptance for permanent presence of observers in Kosovo as well.

The presence and extensive activity of the Albanian representatives in London is also a great success and this was felt also through the contacts with officials of international organizations, foreign affairs ministers and distinguished state and political personalities, the Albanian press of Kosovo writes.

Although an important step forward was made towards solution, the question of Kosovo remains open. The commentaries of the newspaper BUJKU in Pristina and RILINDJA in Switzerland stress that the London conference is not over, that was only the starting point, the other acts will be realised in Geneva, and in the territories of former Yugoslavia. The question of Kosovo now passes onto Geneva, in more favorable relations than in London.

Serbian Police Beat Students, Fire in Air

AU0209075392 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 1 Sep 92

[Text] The ATA correspondent in Pristina reports that large police forces and other institutions of Serbian violence in Kosovo did not allow the Albanian pupils and teachers to enter high schools today. The same thing happened in several elementary schools in communes such as Pristina, Fushe Kosovo, Peje, Mitrovice, Istok, and other places.

Evicted by the police from the courtyards of their schools, the pupils of Pristina high schools filled the streets and squares of the capital of the Republic of Kosovo. They were self-controlled and calm in expressing their revolt against lockout of the schools for the Albanian education. The Serbian police then beat 10 Albanian pupils.

Lessons in high schools were not allowed even in Gjakove. Before 0800, when nearly all the pupils were ready to go to their schools, with threats against Albanian scholars, some Serbian Army reservists fired guns in the air.